

# The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 52, NO. 16.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY APRIL 6, 1918

PRICE THREE CENTS

## THE LOAN COMMITTEE

### The Ladies of St. Georges Hundred Are Hustling For Funds

#### A VERY INTERESTING MEETING

A meeting of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee for St. Georges hundred was held at headquarters in the Delaware Trust Company building Saturday, March 30th, at 2:30 o'clock, P. M. The chairman, Mrs. Clarence Pool, presided over the meeting. After a few introductory remarks the chairman requested the secretary to read the following:

"WOMEN OF DELAWARE,"  
"To you a plea for freedom,  
"To you a plea for work."

Two letters, one from the State chairman, Mrs. Ridley, and one from Mrs. Howard A. Pool, chairman for rural New Castle county, were read. Another article, entitled, "On Urgent War Duty," left no doubts in the minds of all present as to women's parts in this third big Liberty Loan Drive.

The chair then introduced Mr. Edward Laidy, chairman of the Men's Liberty Loan Committee for St. Georges hundred who gave an outline of the work the men were to do, and told us how the women were to co-operate with the men. After Mr. Laidy had concluded, Mrs. Pool read a folder containing information in regard to selling the Bonds and explaining the safety of such an investment. She also impressed the committee upon keeping a daily record of sales made, and to Think-Talk-and Sell.

The following is the list of names of the Woman's Liberty Loan committee for St. Georges hundred:

Mrs. Mary S. Pool, chairman, McDonough.

Mrs. Edward M. Vaughan, Secretary, Middletown.

Miss Mary Hutchin, Publicity, Middletown.

Mrs. George Kohl, Middletown.

Mrs. Charlotte Pevely, Middletown.

Mrs. Edith Cochran, Middletown.

Mrs. Clara B. Green, Middletown.

Mrs. W. B. Biggs, Middletown.

Mrs. Malcolm Cochran, Middletown.

Mrs. John C. Green, Middletown.

Mrs. Dorsey W. Lewis, Middletown.

Miss Jessie C. Shepherd, Middletown.

Mrs. Martin B. Burris, Middletown.

Miss Laura Willits, Middletown.

Miss Josephine Biggs, Middletown.

Mrs. Frank Watkins, Odessa.

Mrs. James Shalcross, Odessa.

Mrs. James Warren, Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. J. Frank Ellison, Mt. Pleasant.

Miss Lavinia Lynch, Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. George Crossland, Mt. Pleasant.

Mrs. William McCrone, McDonough.

Mrs. P. Earl Pleasanton, McDonough.

Mrs. Leland Pleasanton, McDonough.

Mrs. Wallace Kane, Summit Bridge.

Mrs. Lillian Mc Mullin, Delaware City.

Mrs. Eva Vandegrift, Delaware City.

Mrs. William B. McMullin, 3rd Port Penn.

### Found After Three Years

Three years ago, while visiting at the home of her brother Captain W. E. Lee, who for several years was a resident of this town, Mrs. William Ridgeway of Atlantic City, N. J., lost a diamond clasp bracelet, valued at \$300, in the bathroom of the home. A plumber was secured and a thorough search made in the plumbing of the bathroom, and the cesspool for receiving the drainage was cleaned but with no success and the bracelet was given up for lost.

Tuesday William Brinkley, a colored man, who had been engaged to again clean the cesspool, found the bracelet at the bottom of the pool. It was returned to the owner and the colored man was well rewarded for his honesty.

### Liberty Loan Parade

Plans are completed for the Liberty Loan drive, and it will open here this (Saturday) afternoon. An automobile parade will take place, and a brass band has been engaged to accompany the parade to all of the towns of St. Georges hundred. It is hoped to have Josiah Marvel make an address.

The parade will form at the New Century Club Building at 12:30 and will move at 1 o'clock sharp. The route will be to Mt. Pleasant, Port Penn, McDonough and finish at Odessa. Every owner of an automobile in the vicinity has been asked to join in making the parade the biggest thing ever undertaken here. Edwin E. Shalcross is chairman of the demonstration committee. All mothers having sons in the service are to be taken in special cars, with service flags displayed.

FOR SALE—Chestnut fence and gate posts for wire fence.

JAMES JARRELL, Middletown, Del.

FOR SALE—Maine grown seed potatoes at Evans' feed store.

FOR RENT—Dwelling house on Lake street.

FOGEL & BURSTAN.

FOR SALE—I have just received one of the nicest homes and best locations in Delaware City. Also, two more farms of 125 and 200 acres. Write or come see me.

JOHN HELDMYER, JR., Real Estate Broker, North Broad St., Middletown, Del.

## ODESSA

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Watkins are visiting at Atlantic City.

Epworth League on Sunday evening at 6:45 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

Miss Naoma Morgan, of near Newark spent Sunday with her parents.

Mrs. Lillian Craig and son have been visiting relatives in Chester Pa.

Mr. William Turner and family were visitors to Glascon on Sunday.

Mrs. A. M. Williams, of Philadelphia, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Lee Sparks.

Miss Florence Carrow, of Spring City, Pa., visited her brother Dr. Joseph Carrow.

Corporal Robert Heller, of Camp Dix, N. J. spent Sunday last with his parents here.

Miss Katherine Krumm, of Philadelphia visited Mrs. John Fieldmyer on Sunday.

Miss Edith Bacon, of New Jersey, has been the guest of Mr. Joan Watkins and family.

Mr. Frank Tucker, of Wilmington, visited his mother Mrs. Sarah Tucker on Sunday.

Mr. Raymond Yearsley and wife, of Port Penn, visited relatives in town on Sunday.

Miss Grace McLaurey, of near Wilmington, spent the Easter holidays at her home.

Misses Viola and Isabella Smith, of Middletown, visited Miss Blanche West on Saturday last.

Rev. H. C. Shipley and family left on Wednesday for Onancock Virginia his new charge.

Miss Reba Thornton and Miss Ruth Shockey, of Marcus Hook, spent Sunday with their parents.

Miss Frances Davis, of Richmond Va., is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Davis.

## CHRISTMAS BOXES RECEIVED

The following letter from away off Haiti reached us on Tuesday and will explain itself. Accompanying the letter were two photographs of the "boys" in the act of opening their individual boxes.

ONANAMINTE, HAITI.

February 8, 1918.

To the Editor:—We wish to express our appreciation to the ladies of Middletown, Del., through your paper for the Christmas boxes which they sent to the 54th Co. Marines, now in Onanaminthe, Haiti. Each man received an individual box with his name on it and they contained very useful articles, such as toilet supplies and writing paper, etc.

The 54th Company has been here in Onanaminthe for a year and the place is very monotonous as there are no places of amusement in this town, and by each man receiving a box it took our minds back to the days when Santa Claus used to come down the chimney and we forgot that we were in Haiti. The ladies also sent us some of the latest records for our victrola and the way the machine was used was a shame. The Marines of the 54th will always have a soft spot in their hearts for Middletown, Del., and when we go over the top we will remember the Christmas which came February the 3rd, as the best one of our lives. Am enclosing two photos, No. 1 was taken while the boys were receiving the boxes, and No. 2 a bunch after opening their boxes. You will see by their smiles that everyone was happy. Please publish this as soon as you receive it as it will be rather late.

We are the

54TH COMPANY MARINES, Onanaminthe, Haiti.

Would be glad to receive a few copies of the paper.

## LABOR FOR HARVEST PROMISED

The farmers, of Delaware, are promised labor for the harvest and for planting as well, if all the forces of the United States Departments of Agriculture, Labor and War can supply the demand, and they will be helped by the County agents and the State Board of Agriculture. Mr. Charles Warner, of Wilmington, Director for Public Service Reserve called a conference in Dover last Friday when Mr. Warner, Mr. A. G. Benkhart, of the U. S. Employment Service, Joseph M. Armstrong, The Boys Working Reserve, M. O. Pence, County Agent Leader and the members of the State Board of Agriculture discussed the situation with Governor Townsend, and all available sources of supply for farm labor will be canvassed in a systematic manner, and there is no doubt but that the labor will be ample for all farm work. There are men in factories who have worked on farms, and their employers will be asked to give them longer vacations than usual on full pay and then these men will be asked to spend a week or two on farms at regular farm wages, thus enabling the farmer to get himself out of a pinch, and the laborer will have a useful and healthful vacation. Boys between 16 and 20 years will be enrolled, and all available labor from all sources will be secured. Mr. Warner, Mr. Benkhart and Mr. Armstrong can be reached in Wilmington, Mr. Pence at Newark, and the Board of Agriculture at Dover. It is possible that offices will be opened in several of the towns where application for help can be made.

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

### Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

#### IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

The work of spraying trees has begun.

The prospect for a big crop of fruit is very good.

Don't live too much for yourself there are others who want to live too.

There is nothing funny about a toothache, even if it is acute pain.

Daylight saving, under the law of Congress, was inaugurated April 1st.

Our farmers and gardeners are anxious to get to work with their spring planting.

Mrs. John D. Gill entertained the members of the U. T. C. Sewing circle at her home Monday evening.

There is always room in the world for sunny people. A cheerful smile or a kind word often does more good than a sermon.

It will not do to assume that cold weather is over merely because spring has arrived. There may be much more of it than will be comfortable.

President Wilson urges schools to have a regiment in the volunteer war garden army. This is expected to raise \$5,000,000 of produce this year.

Never before was there such necessity for buying War Savings and Thrift Stamps as now. Every twenty-five cents so expended means a great help for our soldier boys across the water, fighting that there might be a world-wide peace.

Sudler H. King and Walter Money left here last Friday morning for Columbus, Ohio, to drive in two Ford touring cars for H. A. Burris, the local agent. This is a part of a drive of the 75 Fords and is the first of the season several larger drive-aways are expected during the season from various western cities.

## Odessa Red Cross

Don't forget the date April 10th 3 P. M. all members of the Odessa Red Cross are urged to be on hand business of importance, election of officers, year's report, and collection of dues for 1918. Our collectors will call on you before that date.

Our hospital shirts are not moving out very fast we do not want to be behind the number asked for April. Come help us. At the Convention in Wilmington last week Delaware was asked to make 20,000 front line packages, and if our state keeps up to its good record some more people must work. If you can't make hospital garments come to the rooms and help with the surgical supplies, they are needed more every day. We are very grateful to Mr. Benjamin Sacks for taking our completed work to Wilmington for us.

1160 surgical supplies, 30 hospital shirts, 5 sets pajamas, 350 towels, 18 pillows, 36 pillow cases, 1 bath robe, 11 hemlets, 23 sweaters, 2 prs. socks were our March work not previously advertised. Come help us double this for April.

## County Assessment

Total assessment in New Castle county for 1918-1919 will amount to \$130,000,000, it is believed by members of the County Board of Assessment, which began Monday, final revision of the assessment books. The time for final appeals expired Saturday. On May 1, the board will deliver the books to the Levy Court which will then fix the county tax rate for the next fiscal year.

The total assessed valuation for 1917-1918 was \$89,922,208. It was hoped by the assessors that 1918-1919 assessment would be \$50,000,000 more than the 1917-1918 assessment, but the excess is likely to be but \$40,000,000.

The county tax at present is 95 cents on the \$100 in Wilmington and \$1.35, including 40 cents road tax in the rural part of the county. For the next fiscal year the tax rate, if reduced in proportion to the increase of assessment should be 65 cents on the \$100 in Wilmington and \$1.05, including 40 cents road tax, in the rural part of the county.

## The Pastor Warmly Greeted

On Thursday evening, the members of the Bethesda M. E. Church gave their new pastor, Rev. Van P. Northrup and his wife, a very hospitable reception in the Sunday School room of their church.

Brief addresses of a congratulatory character were made by Rev. E. J. Caswell and Mr. M. B. Burris to which the pastor replied in a few well chosen words of appreciation. Excellent special music was given by some of the Sunday School lady workers, after which refreshments were served.

The cordiality of this house-warming is a happy augury of the success which will no doubt attend Mr. Northrup's ministrations in his new field.

## Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, April 7, 1918.

10:30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11:45 A. M. Sunday School session. Men are cordially invited to attend the Pastor's Bible Class.

6:45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Christian Duty and Privilege: Bible Reading." Psa. 119:9-16. Consecration meeting.

7:30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer-meeting. The musical reception which the ladies of the church gave at the manse on last Monday evening, was a grand success. The program was fine, the refreshments excellent, and every one departed with the memory of having had a very delightful evening.

We thank our friends most sincerely for the flowers and plants which they sent to the church for the Easter decorations, and we hereby congratulate the choir for their very fine Easter anthems.

## ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

April 7th. The First Sunday after Easter. (Low Sunday.)

Services: 10:30, Morning Prayer and Sermon.

11:45, Sunday School Session.

7:30, Evening Prayer and Address.

MEETINGS

The Parish Guild will meet on Thursday afternoon, at the Rectory, at two o'clock.

The stated monthly meeting of the Parish Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary will be held at the Rectory on Friday afternoon, at half past two.

The meeting of the newly elected Vestry of St. Anne's Parish, will be held at the Rectory, on Tuesday evening, April 9th, at half past seven.

WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

At the Annual Parish and Vestry meeting held in the Parish House on Easter Monday the following gentlemen were elected to serve St. Anne's Parish for the ensuing year: M. N. Willets, Senior Warden; J. B. Poard, Junior Warden; Vestrymen, J. Gaylord Bragdon, G. V. Pevely, Joseph Biggs, William D. Bradford, William G. Lockwood, Frederick Brady, Joseph Hanson.

SUNDAYS AFTER EASTER

There are five Sundays after Easter, falling within the great forty days that come between our Lord's Resurrection and His Ascension. Between His rising from the tomb and ascending from Mount Olivet to the skies, He passed forty days, appearing at times to His disciples, and giving them those instructions which should prepare them to organize His Church, and go abroad upon their missions to the world. The first of these Sundays is called Low Sunday because it was a custom among the ancients, upon the first Sunday after Easter day, to repeat some parts of the solemnity of that great festival; whence this Sunday took the name of Low Sunday, being celebrated as a feast, though of a lower degree than Easter day itself.

An item from the Rector's private record book for Easter Day, reads: Celebrated or administered the Holy Communion five times (thrice in private); preached three times, and made four sick calls.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

The Third Liberty Loan makes its demand on every member of Christ's Church. The strength, the lives and the victories of our boys and men depend directly upon their munitions, barracks, hospitals, ships and supplies; and these depend directly upon your economies and sacrifices in subscribing to the Liberty Loan. The campaign opens April 6th and closes April 30th. If you are desirous of subscribing to this Third Loan—please give your subscription to the Boy Scouts who will place your Loan with either bank you desire. The Scout getting ten Bonds more than any individual is entitled to a War Emblem Medal from the U. S. Government for his efforts. Help the Scouts, help your Country win Liberty and Righteous for the World!

P. L. D., Scoutmaster.

THE MITE BOX OFFERING

The children of the Sunday School and the adults who took the Mite Boxes presented an offering of thirty-five dollars and thirty-nine cents. This is very good considering the many demands that have been made and met the past year for one object and another. There are a number of boxes out still and we request that they be returned as soon as possible.

## Forest Church Notes

Sunday, April 7th, 1918.

10:30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11:45 A. M. Sunday School session. Men are cordially invited to attend the Pastor's Bible Class.

6:45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Christian Duty and Privilege: Bible Reading." Psa. 119:9-16. Consecration meeting.

7:30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer-meeting. The musical reception which the ladies of the church gave at the manse on last Monday evening, was a grand success. The program was fine, the refreshments excellent, and every one departed with the memory of having had a very delightful evening.

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## Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, April 7, 1918.

9:30 A. M. Brotherhood devotional meeting. Leader, C. P. Weber.

10:30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor Rev. Van P. Northrup.

2 P. M. Sunday School session.

7:30 P. M. Evening Worship with sermon by Rev. Van P. Northrup.

Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

## To Speak at Old Drawers

Judge George T. Cann, of Savannah Ga., has accepted the invitation to address the Friends of Old Drawers at their meeting on Sunday, June 24, 1918, at the afternoon service. It is also probable that the Dover Glee Club will be present and furnish vocal music.

## FRIENDS & VISITORS

### Personal Items About People You See and Know

#### THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mr. M. D. Wilson has been visiting in Baltimore.

Mrs. T. S. Fouracre was in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Dr. G. B. Pearson, of Elkton, Md., spent Sunday with his family here.

Miss Anna E. Wilson is entertained Miss Anna C. Frame, of Bridgeville.

Mrs. J. B. Messick and Mrs. Paul B. Messick were Philadelphia, visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. Josephine Highe, of Philadelphia, is visiting her sister Mrs. W. A. Comegys.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore V. Whitlock, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with relatives in town.

Mrs. W. E. Lee, of Wilmington, spent part of last week with her sister Mrs. S. E. Massey.

Miss Mabel Truitt, of Milford, was a Sunday guest of her brother Mr. E. A. Truitt, and family.

Miss Mary Lewis, of Sea Bright, N. J., spent the week-end with her parents Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Lewis.

Miss Mildred Freeman and friend, of Wilmington, visited Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Freeman over Sunday.

Mrs. Hattie Ellison, of Wilmington, was a guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wilson on Monday.

Mr. James Tweed and Mrs. T. A. Webb, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. Mrs. William Whitlock.

Miss Laura Donohue, of Wilmington, spent Easter with her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Donohue.

Mrs. Albert Saunders and little son, of Wilmington, are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. John W. Buehn.

Mrs. Bertha McGuire, of Chester, Pa., was the guest of her father Mr. John L. Byron and wife over Sunday.

Sergeant D. B. Gallagher and Corporal Davis M. Nanlove, of Camp Dix, N. J., were week-end visitors at their homes here.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Arthurs and little daughter, of Kenton, were the guests of Mrs. M. E. Burris on Sunday last.

Lieut. Ephraim P. Jolls, of Fort Monroe, Va., is spending sometime with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Jolls.

Mrs. M. B. Burstan and little son have returned to their home in Ridley Park, Pa., after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. S. Burstan.

Dr. Robert A. Comegys and Mr. Joseph P. Comegys, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with their parents Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Comegys.

Miss Bertha Jones, of Wilmington and Mr. and Mrs. Victor H. Jones, of Philadelphia, were week-end guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jones.

Mrs. Nancy M. Arthurs and Miss Sylvia A. Arthurs her daughter, of Wilmington, returned last Sunday to their home after spending a week or so at the home of Mrs. M. B. Burris.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Wilson and little son Manlove, of Baltimore, Md., spent the Easter holidays with their parents Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson also had as their guests Mrs. Anna R. Sloan, of Rodman, Iowa.

Rev. Francis H. Moore D. D., was present at the luncheon in honor of the Very Reverend Sir George Adam Smith D. D. L. D. Principal of The Aberdeen University Scotland, at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia on Friday last.

## "OVER HERE"

If you feel a magnet drawing you "Over Here" on April 12th, don't hesitate. Come and come quickly. You won't be alone. Everybody will be there.

If you care for a mixture of sentiment and spice, you will become absorbed in the play. Possibly a new song and dance will appeal to you more, with plenty of pretty girls bewitchingly gowned, and if you are an up-to-date farmer, you might secure one of the milkmaids to "help on the farm" this summer. Surely you will enjoy the gorgeousness of the pageant of the Allied Nations. There will be plenty of catchy new music and entirely new stage settings.

Remember it is not faraway—Just "Over Here" at the New Century Club House, April 12th, at 8 p. m.

In the cast there will be Mrs. Leland Pleasanton, Mrs. J. C. Alston, Mrs. Ethel Browne, Misses Rebecca Watkins, Frances Watkins, Alice Brown, Helen Sparks, Helen Brady, Lola Ingram, Louise Ratledge, Helen McWhorter, Charlotte Pevely, Blanche Deakney, Susan Ratledge, Lena Weber, Esther Williams, Madeline Manlove, and Messrs. William Keegan, Eugene Shalcross, Claude Fouracre, George Swain, Frank Jones, Lemont Jones, Harry Roberts, Elmer Vinyard, Jefferson Pool, Clarence Weber, Lee Vinyard, Harry Segelken, Benny Williams, Percy Donaghy, Burton Williams, William Pinder, Purnell L. McWhorter, Jr.

Tickets on sale at Letherbury's store, prices 50cts and 35cts.

## NEW CENTURY CLUB NOTES

The regular monthly business meeting of the New Century Club was held on Tuesday afternoon, with the president, Mrs. Mary C. Pool, in the chair. Considerable business came before the club. The club decided to purchase a \$100 Liberty Loan Bond. It was voted to give \$2 to the "Red Star" Animal Relief fund, a fund created to care for the War animals, which is most essential. The members present go on record as opposing the useless expense that the Federal Government is spending to employ a woman to go through the State to instruct farmers' wives how to make "Cottage Cheese," as if they did not already know. The club also signed a petition, which asks the Sup. of the Penn. R. R. to permit the conductors and brakemen to wear lighter weight clothing during the hot summer months. The delegates to the State Federation will be the out-going and the in-coming presidents and their alternates are Mrs. Alfred Chamberlaine and Mrs. Julian Cleaver. Several interesting letters received by some of the members from the boys in Haiti to whom Christmas boxes had been sent were read. On Tuesday next Mrs. W. A. Powell, will give a talk on "What I Saw in Hawaii."

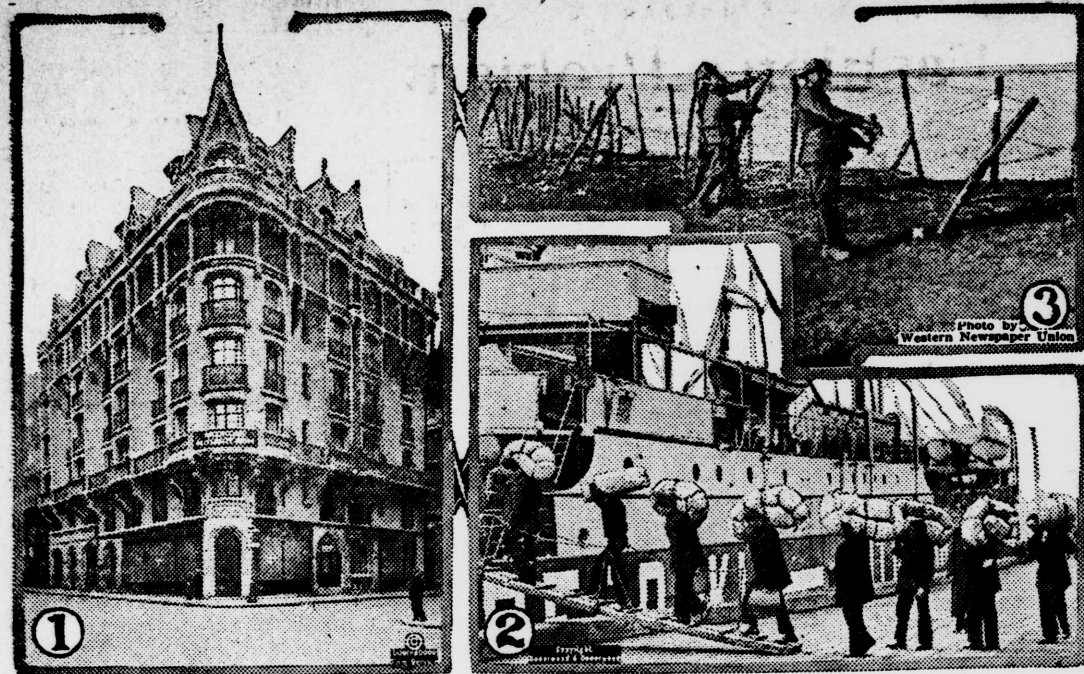
## WOMAN'S MISSIONARY MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Home and Woman's Foreign Missionary societies was held on Monday evening at the home of Mrs. L. C. Scott. Rev. E. W. Caswell led the devotional exercises. Routine business of each auxiliary was transacted. It was moved and carried that the name of Miss Emma Merritt, deceased, be given as a perpetual member of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Bethesda Church of the Wilmington Conference. Miss Merritt was always a faithful worker along all church lines. An interesting program in charge of Mrs. J. G. Cleaver was given, consisting of reading the annual reports of the various officers of the W. H. M. society at-large by Miss Lena V. Staats, Mrs. S. J. Brockson, Mrs. Royden Wilson, Miss Emily Allee, Miss Lillian Melvin and Miss Ada Scott; these readings were interspersed with music. Refreshments of cake and delicious lemonade were served. The May meeting will be held at the home of Miss Mary J. Wilson; the devotion exercises will be in charge of Mrs. J. H. Emerson, and the program, Mrs. J. E. Ginn.

## Elison—Evans Wedding

Miss Rosetta H. Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Evans, of near town, was quietly married to Mr. William Y. Ellison, of Newark, last Saturday by Rev. G. T. Alderson, pastor of Harrison Street M. E. Church, Wilmington.





1—The University Union building in Paris, opened as an army club for college men and their friends.  
2—American bluejackets going aboard one of the Dutch steamers taken over by the American government.  
3—Italian soldiers placing wire entanglements along the Piave river line where an Austrian attack was threatening.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

### Great German Drive Slowed Up and Allied Counter-Thrust Seems at Hand.

### AMIENS THE HUN'S OBJECTIVE

British Speedily Check Diversion Attack on Arras—French Stubbornly Hold Line on Oise—Americans Acquit Themselves Well—Ukrainians and Bolsheviks Recapture Odessa.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Another week of the bloodiest kind of fighting failed to bring to the Germans the real victory on which they had so confidently counted, for though the British and French armies had been forced to yield further territory, their lines were unbroken and their spirits undaunted. As the German military authorities, General Ardenne, says, it is not the capture of territory that can bring a decision, but only a victory over and through the shattering of the enemy's armies. So far from being shattered, the allied forces, weary and battered as they are, are full of confidence, and as this is written are but awaiting the opportune moment to strike back with the big army of maneuver which was placed at the disposal of the supreme war council.

Amiens, a most important link in the British line of communications, appeared to be the real objective of the Germans, and they were able during the week to push forward toward that city, along the line of the Somme, as far as Hamel, and a little farther north they took Albert and were holding it against fierce counter-attacks by the British. To the south they had pushed a salient forward a little beyond Montdidier, but there the French came back at them with such élan that they were checked and lost several commanding positions. East of this sector the French troops held stubbornly to their lines along the Oise and on Thursday attacked dashingly south of Noyon and drove the enemy back two miles at the point of the bayonet. It was along this east and west base of the German salient that the allied world expected the great counter-thrust of the army of maneuver to be made. Any considerable advance to the north there it was pointed out, would force the Germans to draw back to save their lines of communication, which already are so badly stretched out that they have great difficulty in bringing up artillery and food.

What looked like a diversion rather than a serious threat was the attack of the Huns in the middle of the week at the northern extremity of the line of battle toward Arras. There the British, after giving some ground, repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter. Presumably this thrust at Arras was made to keep the British from sending men and guns to the sector where their lines join those of the French, but it was so quickly blocked that it failed of its purpose. Extraordinarily bold and successful was the work of the British and French aviators. In their low-flying battle planes they flew in swarms continuously over the battlefields and back of the German lines, playing havoc with the enemy's transports and inflicting heavy casualties in his reserves. Battles in the air were innumerable, but the allied aviators maintained the upper hand always. The artillerymen also distinguished themselves, sticking to their firing to the last moment and usually saving their guns when forced to fall back.

On the whole, the developments of the week were such as to restore confidence among the allies, for though the situation was still critical, it seemed that Premier Clemenceau was right when he said that whatever might happen in the next few days, the enemy could not win the path to the sea nor the path to Paris.

Just what part the American troops have been playing in the Somme battle

had not been made clear at the time of writing, but testimony to their excellent fighting was given by a wounded French captain who arrived in Paris. "Entirely new in this warfare," said he, "the Americans worked like the best veterans."

Some of Pershing's men, at least, were moved over to the sectors left by French troops who were sent farther west to stem the German advance. In their own sector near Toul they had a rather lively week of it, for the German artillery shelled them continuously and seemed to be preparing for an infantry attack. The American guns made effective response, and on occasion drenched the enemy positions with gas shells.

There were increasing evidences during the week that the Italian front is to be the scene of another Teuton drive. Airplane observers reported that heavy re-enforcements to the Austrian forces were being brought up daily from the Romanian front, together with numerous new pieces of heavy artillery. In the mountain section the artillery duels grew in intensity, and everything pointed toward an early effort to break through to the plains in that region. It was supposed the Austrians believed the Italians would be dispirited by the German successes in France.

The "miracle gun" with which the Germans have been shelling Paris from a distance of 76 miles turns out to be a product of the Krupp works, as is proved by the Kaiser's message to Doctor Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach congratulating him on the success of the new weapon. A German ordinance authority says these extraordinary guns are merely being tested on Paris and have been built for the purpose of bombarding London.

Another considerable victory was scored last week by the British forces in Mesopotamia, the entire Turkish army in the Hitt area being captured or destroyed. In Palestine Allenby's men continued their advance beyond the Jordan, approaching the Hedjaz railway on which they heavily bombed troop transport trains.

The revolt of the Russians against the brutal pillaging of the Germans who have penetrated their country is beginning to bear fruit. Troops of the Ukrainian rada are co-operating with the bolshevik forces and already have recaptured Odessa after a bloody battle, in which naval forces took part. Before that the red guards and armed civilians had retaken Kherson, Nikolayev and Znamenska from the Teutons. In some places the peasants killed the German soldiers who were taking away their foodstuffs. The Ukrainians were angered by attempts of the Germans to go far beyond the terms of the peace treaty and strip the country of its stores of grain and sugar. It is said a council of German officers decided to continue operations in Ukraine until the power of the bolsheviks had been eliminated.

Trotsky, speaking in Moscow, declared Russia will never be an enslaved country, though the soviet government is now weak and poor. He said they would introduce compulsory military training for the workmen and peasants and create an army of 300,000 men within eight or ten weeks. The allies still stand ready to support all elements within Russia which will oppose the German invasion.

However, as Gilbert K. Chesterton says, it is plain that the bolshevik philosophy does not prevent a man from fighting; it only prevents him from winning.

Probably it was inevitable that politics should enter into the debates and doings of congress this year, but it has taken a particularly unfortunate turn owing to the senatorial election in Wisconsin. The president, because of his effort to bring about the election of Mr. Davies, is accused by the Republicans of going out of his way to confuse partisanship with loyalty, and for this he was attacked by Senator Smoot and others, who assert the Republicans have not sought to secure party advantage from the war. Senator Williams really started this row by a speech in which he charged that revelations of the failure of the airplane program and of the backwardness of shipbuilding were "poisoned gas" directed by the Republicans against the administration. This was

benefactor never to wear any insignia of his corps when on duty within range of the German lines.

He said the German general staff had announced that the death of an enemy doctor was equal to 500 other enemy casualties and that a stretcher bearer was accounted equal in value to 16 men of the line.

The surgeon reported the facts to his commander and instructions were at once issued to the men who are serving behind the American and French battle lines.

German soldiers decorated and praised for shooting doctors and stretcher bearers.

American doctors and stretcher bearers working under fire on the American sector no longer wear white arm bands and red cross, for years the international insignia for army medical corps.

German sharpshooters have been reported for hitting the non-combatants engaged in aiding the wounded, and as a result the men of the hospital units have ceased to wear distinguishing insignia.

The confession of a German officer taken prisoner led to the information that the medical men of the American forces have been marked for death by the Prussians.

The German officer several days after an operation on a shattered leg asked the privilege of talking alone with the American surgeon. His request was granted, and he warned his

## COUNTER-ATTACK TO TURN THE TIDE

### Allies' Maneuver Army Now to Enter Fight.

### GERMAN PROGRAM DEFEATED

Great Counter Is Now Awaited—Washington Waits Confidently For Next Step In The Battle.

Washington.—The crisis of the great German offensive has passed. The British army which has faced the ferocious onslaughts of the vast Teuton war machine has weathered the storm. Failure will mark the enemy campaign and the frightful losses he has sustained will be utterly in vain.

This is the substance of the most comforting information which has reached Washington in seven days, information which has come from the highest British sources and has been transmitted to equally high officials of this government. The Ministry in London did not express these assurances, it may be noted, as a result of one day's or two days' fighting. It did not rush to any conclusion regarding the operations in France. On the contrary, the British government waited until it could speak with a sense of sobriety before it undertook to speak at all.

It may be added, coincidentally, that the unofficial dispatches from the battle field today tend strongly to bear out the official communication which has reached the American government. These dispatches show very clearly that the drive has lost its initial momentum; that Germany is fast exhausting her reserves; that, with the lengthening of the German line of communication and supply, enemy artillery has become less effective, and that on the whole, it has become measurably certain that German might cannot force that breach in the British line for which this offensive was undertaken.

And these unofficial messages are exactly to the same effect as the official dispatches, except that the latter did not deal in detail and did not say more than that the British army had passed safely through the most momentous crisis of the war with the single exception of the Marne.

It is no secret that this government is now expecting some far-reaching developments of a favorable character within the next 24 or 48 hours. Whether or not these expectations are based upon information confined to it by the British War Office or by General Pershing, or whether they are based upon strategic developments which are obvious to anybody, is not known. All that is positively known is that the Administration is waiting confidently for the next great move in the battle.

General Staff officers agree that the logical step to be taken next by the British and French is a counter-attack upon a scale that will send the Germans staggering backward. Such a counter, if it is to be most effective, should be launched at the earliest possible moment, officers here say. It should be begun while the German lines are lengthened and before it is possible for the enemy to bring up his batteries, particularly his heavy artillery.

This government knows definitely the size and the power of this reserve force, but it disclosed today no details whatever regarding it. It is the general understanding, however, that from 400,000 to 500,000 men compose it and that when the proper time arrives it will be thrown into battle either upon the flanks of the German army or directly in its path.

And it is this reserve which is relied upon to force the Germans back step by step until the Allies have reclaimed what terrain they desire for the safety of general positions.

### GREATEST GERMAN DRIVE ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE MILES.

All along the 50-mile front, from the region of Arras to the south of the Oise near Noyon, the effects of what was to have been the final stroke to end the war in a victory for the Teutons are only too plainly evident in the devastation of the countryside and the wreck and ruin of the towns, villages and hamlets through which the armies have passed. Westward from where the old battle line reared itself the Germans everywhere have pushed forward for material gains, but with few before them who fought with the greatest bravery and stubbornness and ceded no ground unless recompensed at usurious rates in men killed, wounded or made prisoner.

It is estimated that in the great attacks delivered in mass formation more than 400,000 of the near 1,000,000 men the Germans threw into the fray are dead, wounded or in the hands of their foes. About 25 miles represents the greatest point of penetration made at any place by the enemy, and on the big salient he has left his seat of operations open to counterattacks, which, if successful, might possibly result in a retreat greater than the 1916 retrograde movement of Von Hindenburg.

Philadelphia and Boston have free schools for radio operators.

Gun meant for London.

Cannon just being tried out on Paris, German expert says.

London.—Lieutenant-General von Poth, a German authority on ordnance, says in the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, that the bombardment of Paris is merely in the nature of a trial for guns which are really intended to bombard London, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

More than one-half of the mileage of Swiss railways is federal-owned. Since the outbreak of the war, in 1914, there have been successive advances in rates.

In Helgoland the Sabbath begins at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, when the church bells are rung, and ceases on the following day at the same hour.

Michael Cuff, of Carmel, Pa., who in 26 years has mended 107,103 pairs of shoes with the same pegging hammer, recently broke the handle.

and nullify in its entirety the drive that has been accomplished. It is not improbable that British and French reserves, and possibly American troops known to be behind the battle front, will soon be thrown against the weakened enemy.

Notwithstanding the strength of the German drive, nowhere has the British or French front, along the latter of which American troops have given a good account of their ability as fighters, been even dented. Ground has been given, it is true, but so skillfully and with such precision of movement that from north to south a survey could scarcely have worked out a more even line. Still intact in the hands of the Allied forces are portions of the old line from which Hindenburg fell back in his "strategic" retirement in 1916.

Just who is in command of the German forces seems to be somewhat in doubt. Late dispatches report that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been at Dvinsk, in the Russian theatre, and German war correspondents assert that General von Ludendorff not only planned the offensive but was on the ground last Friday personally to control the attacks.

### GERMAN CASUALTIES ESTIMATED AT 400,000.

A dispatch from British Army Headquarters in France says:

From the average of casualties in the various German units as given by prisoners, one arrives at the conclusion that the German Emperor has lost 50 per cent. of these men since he gave the signal for the advance.

The official British statement of Tuesday said it had been established that more than 70 German divisions had been engaged in the battle. The usual estimate of the present strength of a German division is 12,000 men, so that a loss of 50 per cent would mean casualties in excess of 400,000 for the Germans in less than a week of fighting.

### HAIG REPLIES TO WILSON.

Washington.—Field Marshal Haig's reply to President Wilson's cablegram was received at the White House.

"Your message of generous appreciation of the steadfastness and valor of our soldiers in the great battle now raging has greatly touched us all," cabled the Marshal. "Please accept our heartfelt thanks. One and all believe in the justice of our cause and are determined to fight on without counting the cost until the freedom of mankind is safe."

London.—Field Marshal Haig has issued the following special order of the day:

"To all ranks of the British Army in France and Flanders:

"We are again at a crisis in the war. The enemy has collected on this front every available division and is aiming at the destruction of the British Army. We have already inflicted on the enemy in the course of the last few days a very heavy loss and the French are sending troops as quickly as possible to our support.

"I feel that everyone in the army, fully realizing how much depends on the exertions and steadfastness of each one of us, will do his utmost to prevent the enemy from attaining his object."

### TO BREAK ENEMY GRASP.

Palmer Now Authorized to Sell All German-Owned Property.

Washington.—German capital will be divorced from American industrial and commercial enterprises and German plants and enterprises in this country will be thoroughly Americanized, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, announced in commenting upon the extension of his powers under the Trading With the Enemy act.

An amendment to the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, which finally passed Congress, gives the Alien Property Custodian the general power of sale of all property which shall come into his possession under the Trading With the Enemy act.

### AMERICAN KILLED IN FRANCE.

Lieutenant Nathan, Flyer, Dies Taking Part in Raid.

Newton, Mass.—Lieutenant T. Cushman Nathan, of this city, was killed on March 22 while taking part in an air raid in France, according to word received by his father, Frank M. Nathan, of Boston. When the United States entered the war Nathan enlisted in the aviation branch of the Army and received his commission while finishing his training in Scotland.

### U-BOATS TAKE BIG TOLL.

28 Vessels, 16 Of Over 1,600 Tons, Sunk—19 Others Attacked.

London.—Submarines and mines have increased their weekly toll of British shipping. The Admiralty's report shows that in the last week 28 merchantmen were sunk, 16 of the vessels being 1,600 tons or over and 12 under that tonnage. One fishing vessel was lost. Nineteen merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked.

A Chase county (Kan.) steer, which had just come in off pasture, gained 45 pounds in 24 hours the first day it was put on feed on the farm of Henry Starkey. This is considered to be a record.

### TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

The first automobile manufactured entirely in New South Wales recently made its initial run from Sydney to Melbourne, a distance of 600 miles.

An easily attached shield has been invented for protecting the glass wind shield of an automobile from rain without interference with the vision.

Each pew in a church in Europe is heated separately by an individual electric unit, which can be regulated to suit the comfort of its occupants.

## BRITISH UNBROKEN, HUNS SLAUGHTERED

### Important Incidents of First Week of Great Battle Are Given to Public.

### GERMAN AIMS NOT REALIZED

Mowed Down by Haig's Heroic Men, the Kaiser's Troops Push Toward the Somme by Sheer Force of Numbers.

London.—Details of the first week of the great battle in France show that, while the fighting has been more severe than in any previous offensive, there has been no cause for pessimism.

The German losses have been terrific, probably 250,000 casualties having been suffered by the Kaiser's hosts. At such cost they won less than one-third of the ground on which they had counted. The morale of the British troops has been perfect throughout and they have fought magnificently.

### Million Germans in Action.

These facts stand out:

It is known that at least 1,000,000 Germans were engaged on the whole front of attack. In the Somme area not less than 52 army divisions were identified. The British line suffered its most severe buffeting in this stretch, but was firm everywhere.

The Germans believed that a loss of 500,000 would be a cheap price for success in the west, but with a loss already of 250,000 there is no prospect of their attaining the victory they seek.

They regained all the ground lost in the Cambrai battle and have taken back sections of the territory taken from them in the Somme offensive of last year.

The fighting was not by any means a continual German advance. The British counter-attacked heavily and fought for every foot of ground.

### Details of the Fighting.

In one battle on the extreme left the Germans employed not less than nine divisions in an effort to break through. For three days the three British divisions held them at bay. Finally, under weight of numbers, the British retired behind the line marked by the ruined villages of Bullecourt, East Nogwell and Croisilles.

The next morning the Germans renewed the attack, striking northward from Fontenelles and Croisilles and westward from Cherisy. They drove in mass formation, wave after wave, toward the heights between Henin-sur-Cojet to Henin hill.

Two hours of drum fire, in which gas and high-explosive shells were mingled, preceded the infantry attack. From eight o'clock in the morning until noon continuous waves of gray-clad troops stormed the heights.

British machine guns posted on the ridge swept down line after line of Germans. By three o'clock in the afternoon the Teutons had succeeded in pressing past Henin hill on both sides and threatened to cut off the machine gunners posted on the crests. Not until then did the latter retire and rejoin the main British force.

Similar fighting was going on at the same time on the right wing. Tremendous pressure was brought to bear around St. Leger, Vaux and Vraucourt. It lasted all day.

At times under the German blows the British line sagged heavily, but at no point did it give way.

### Desperate Defense of Vaux.

A bitter battle was fought for possession of Vaux, but British machine gunners posted in the ruins of the village held the Germans at bay. A ruined factory served as a fortress despite the shelling to which it was subjected.

Not until late in the afternoon was it impossible for the British to hold the town longer. Even then the retreat only went for a thousand yards. The British rear guard fought every step of the way, and, returning to the main body, a counter-attack was launched against the Germans in possession of Vaux and the village was regained.

The fighting continued all night. Finally Vaux had to be abandoned before heavy night attacks, but only because German forces had pushed past further up the line and were driving to the attack of Morv.

Another bitter struggle was fought around Croisilles. At Morv Scottish and English troops inflicted tremendous losses on the Germans.

### Sunday Battle South of Peronne.

The fighting Sunday was tremendous. All day long heavy forces of Germans endeavored to force a crossing of the Somme south of Peronne. Mile further along the line they encountered their efforts against Bapaume.

Recently German engineers attempted to throw pontoon bridges across the river. On the nearby heights British field guns firing practically at point range smashed every effort. On some occasions British infantry, counter-attacking, dashed into the water to fight the Germans.

With the object of capturing Urville and Essigny, southwest of St. Quentin, the Germans employed at least six divisions, or 72,000 men of storming troops, the 50th, 45th (reserves), 11th, 88th, 187th and 238th, in the proportion of one division to every British battalion. The average width of each attack was 2,000 yards. Ten Tanks Wrecked Havoc Amid Fog. Passes Through Urville, there was

### MORTALITY RATE IS LOW

Statistician Refutes Statements That War Is Causing Heavy Loss Among Allies.

Pittsburgh.—Edward A. Woods, life insurance expert and statistician, after an exhaustive study of mortality in the present war, has compiled statistics to refute the widely circulated statements that the war is causing a frightful loss of life on the side of the allies.

"Timely and scientific medical treatment has reduced the rate of mortality in the present war to a lower percentage than that of all great wars," says Mr. Woods.

"More than 90 per cent of the soldiers put under the care of physicians and surgeons have been able to return to the firing line.

"An American soldier, twenty years of age, who is now in the trenches, has the same chance of being alive at the end of the war, if it lasts a year or so longer, as a man of sixty in civil life has of living the same length of time."

### Jump in Garbage Cost.

Santa Monica, Cal.—The Santa Monica commissioners have contracted to sell the city's garbage for the coming year at \$18.50 a ton. Last year it brought \$16.00 a ton.

Merrill Reed, a student of South Lancaster (N.H.) academy, for \$2, took off his clothes and swam a 200-foot channel. The local ice company was cutting its supply, and Reed had to dodge ice floes, but he easily reached the other side.

By erecting its retail shop 20 feet back of the property line, a Los Angeles floral firm preserved two large clumps of bamboo which have since, by the installation of numerous incandescent lamps, been fashioned into towering electroluxes.

a bloody struggle in a chalk quarry, where many German dead now lie. After the Germans had come some way forward ten British tanks drove into them and shattered some of their battalions with their machine-gun fire, dispersing groups of the advancing units.

The British fought many rear guard actions and made numerous counter-attacks in the neighborhood of Roisel, falling back to the line of the Somme only when new masses of Germans passed through those battalions which they had not met and beaten.

Between Gozeaucourt and Epehy occurred a most desperate struggle. The Germans attacked in overwhelming strength. Their previous bombardment had had little effect and the British troops had suffered but slightly.

The weather was misty, and screened by this mist, the Germans were on top of the British before the latter were aware of it. In dense formation they came on, offering excellent targets. Ground was yielded by the British only under pressure of overwhelming numbers.

### Heroic Deeds of the British.

Fighting Saturday between Arras and Bapaume for possession of the heights between the Cojeul and Senese rivers was especially bitter. Outnumbered eight to one, the British troops clung to their positions to the last.

In Gauche wood, where Scots and South Africans were placed, another terrific struggle ensued. The Germans several times managed to reach the wood but were repeatedly thrown back. Their losses in killed were especially heavy, as they came on in mass formation. Attempt after attempt was frustrated.

From a height below Gauche wood known as Chapel hill to Epehy three German divisions and parts of a fourth were thrown against the British. At one point the enemy was actually among the British advance posts before he was discovered. The fog thoroughly screened him.

Waves of Germans flowed past the farm and around it, but in the farm itself the Leicesters held out, fighting and refusing to surrender until every man was killed or so severely wounded he could fight no more.

The British showed the greatest strength between Bapaume and Peronne and above Bapaume as far as Arras. The Germans, however, concerned with the southern flank, at the Franco-British junction point, concentrated their most terrific blows against the Peronne-Ham-Chauny line, relying on the necessity of an automatic British withdrawal in the north if their line was bent or broken in the south.

Bapaume was an obstacle on the northern side, to capture which they sacrificed thousands of their best troops. Rivers of blood were shed for the town's possession in a combat that lasted almost all night, until the British finally yielded the ruins, after having exacted a fearful price.

### Kaiser Orders Jubilation.

The Kaiser was with Field Marshal von Hindenburg in Peronne surveying the bloody fields where thousands of his best fighting men were killed or maimed before the British finally withdrew. The emperor ordered a general jubilation throughout the empire, rockets and flags and a holiday for the children being the chief symbols of celebration. He conferred a gold medal in cross on Hindenburg.

Wilhelm also sent dispatches to the empress telling of the progress made by his armies.

### THOUGH 70, OLD SOLDIER ENROLLS TO BUILD SHIPS

Knoxville, Tenn.—James W. Stitzer, seventy, of the National Soldiers' home at Johnson City, Tenn., has volunteered to serve his country in building its great fleet of ships. He said in his application:

"I wish to make application for work as a ship painter, having worked at and learned my trade. Although I am seventy years old I am able to do a day's work as well as any young man, being a general all-around workman."

He was enrolled.



## FOCH SUPREME ON WESTERN FRONT

President Wilson Sends His Congratulations.

### PERSHING OFFERS ARMY

Places Whole American Force in France And Those To Follow Command Of General Foch.

Washington.—Official information has reached Washington that General Foch, the French Chief of Staff, has been appointed to supreme command of all the Allied and American forces in France.

This means unification of all the armies opposing the Germans, a step which the American and French military men long have urged, and which apparently has been brought about by recognition of the imperative demand for concentration effort to hurl back the gigantic thrust of the enemy in France.

President has been officially advised of the action and he sent a cablegram to General Foch congratulating him "on his new authority."

The first hint of the historic development came in cable dispatches telling how General Pershing had placed the American Expeditionary Forces at the disposal of the French commander. This was confirmed in a message from General Pershing to the War Department. The message, made public by Major-General March, Acting Chief of Staff, follows:

"I have made all our resources available and our divisions will be used if and when needed. French are in fine spirit and both armies seem confident."

There was no mention in the Pershing dispatch of the new authority given General Foch, and War Department officials were speculating over the reasons for the absence of any official announcement. Some still were inclined to believe that the French general had been placed in command only of the "Army of Maneuver," the reserve force composed of contingents from all the Allied Armies created after the formation of the Supreme War Council.

In his message to General Foch President Wilson said:

"May I not convey to you my sincere congratulations on your new authority? Such unity of command is a most hopeful augury of ultimate success. We are following with profound interest the bold and brilliant action of your forces."

The news of the appointment of General Foch, one of the heroes of the Marne, to supreme command gave rise instantly to suggestions that the presence of Secretary Baker in Europe was connected with the development. Mr. Baker first visited France and conferred at length with French officials and with General Bliss, American Chief of Staff, attached to the Supreme War Council and General Pershing. There followed a brief trip to London just as the great German drive was starting, after which the American War Secretary hastened back to France.

Many observers now surmise that Mr. Baker was sent to Europe particularly to urge the co-ordination of all Allied armies under a single commander. Such is known to have been President Wilson's desire when his urging caused the creation of the Supreme War Council. Some measure of co-ordination was secured through that body, but any plan for appointment of a supreme commander with authority over all the armies, French, British, Italian and American, met with strong opposition in England.

### HOUSE PASSES FARMERS' BILL.

Provides For Loans To Purchase Seed Grain.

Washington.—Relief for farmers who raise wheat, corn, rye, oats or barley and who are unable to purchase seed this year, would be provided in a bill just passed by the House. It would supply a fund of \$7,500,000 from which to lend farmers money to buy seed and would give the Secretaries of Agriculture and Labor \$2,500,000 to mobilize labor for the harvest this year. The bill originally gave relief to farmers in the spring wheat belt and stipulated that only wheat, oats and barley seed might be included. After a bitter fight it was amended to make it applicable to the whole country. Much opposition also developed to efforts to include corn and rye.

### TAR AND FEATHERS FOR I. W. W.

Secretary Of Washington State Local Given Treatment.

Bellingham, Wash.—Ten masked men took J. Dietz, secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World local at Sadoro Wolley, from his room and in a public street coated him with tar and feathers. Dietz was warned to leave, but was found this morning and taken to Mount Vernon by the county authorities.

### COMMISSION FOR YOUNG TAFT.

Son Of Former President Recommended For Promotion.

The American Army in France.—Sergeant Charles P. Taft, son of former President William H. Taft, has been recommended through the regular military channels for promotion to a commissioned officer. Sergeant Major Taft, who has been at the front for some time, is said to have proved himself an efficient non-commissioned officer and to have qualifications for a commission.

## "MUST STRIP FOR ACTION"

General March Thus Interprets Call From France.

Save Ships For Army And Supplies—Every Man Possible To Be Hurried Over In Shortest Time.

Washington.—"We must strip for action,"

That was the official warning of Acting Chief of Staff March in the light of pressing appeals from England, France, General Pershing and elsewhere for more ship space for troops and army freight.

In a statement explaining an order cutting down parcel shipments to soldiers March said that "a most urgent war necessity" required limitation of such shipments. At present they take up 250 tons of shipping space a week. Hereafter parcels will be sent only on the soldier's request. This limitation of ship space, announced recently is in line with March's policy of getting every available man to France in the shortest possible time. It also complies with Lloyd George's appeal for hurrying reinforcements to the beleaguered west front.

The restriction and other economies are being effected. Hurrying of National Army units across is one of the means of furnishing quick and able backing to the Allies.

France some weeks ago first urged the movement and England has now added her plea in a message to the British Ambassador, and communicated to this Government. And General Leonard Wood is anxious to have men hurried across with less training on this side than was accorded the first draft men.

Wood suggests that slow ships be segregated in convoys. At present ships of varying speeds are guarded by speedy destroyers and the whole convoy must be tuned down to accommodate the slowest ship. Segregation of the slower ships would tend to speed up the general troop movement, Wood believes.

### Council To Straighten Kinks.

President Wilson's informal "war council" is seeking to straighten out kinks in the war machine to the end that there shall be:

Less railroad congestion.

More speed in ship construction.

Better facilities for handling fuel and food situations.

Increased activity from the War Industries and War Trade Boards.

And, as a whole, more effective prosecution of the war.

This council, with Secretary Daniels and Provost Marshal-General Crowder added, will meet each Wednesday. And with the need for troops more pressing than ever before, it will seek to find the remedies for ills which have plagued and clogged the war machine hitherto.

### MEATLESS DAYS HALT.

Suspension Of Order For 30 Days Due To Oversupply Of Hogs.

Washington.—Suspension of the meatless day regulations for 30 days, beginning Saturday, was ordered by the Food Administration in instructions telegraphed to all State Food Administrators.

Temporary relaxation of the restrictions was decided upon because thousands of hogs now coming into the market had increased the meat supply beyond the country's shipping and storage capacity. In a statement announcing the order Food Administrator Hoover expressed confidence that the producers would not take advantage of the "holiday" to ask more than fair prices, and that "the packers and retailers will have sense enough to realize that this is not to be a holiday of high prices."

### MATURE LOOKS FATAL.

Boy Under Draft Age Jailed For 202 Days.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Just because he looks to be 25, but in fact is only 20 years old, Murphy Couter, of Shreveport, La., has spent 202 days since June 5 last in jails on charges of being a draft slacker. Couter has just been released from his latest trouble after having been in the Marion county jail 20 days. He was first arrested in Fredonia, Kan., and held for 120 days. Then he spent 56 days in another jail on similar charges. In each case he was able to prove he lacked one day of being 21 on Registration Day.

### SHELL KILLS AMERICAN WOMAN.

Californian Was Y. M. C. A. Canteen Worker At French Front.

Paris.—Miss Marion G. Crandell, of Alameda, Cal., has been killed by the explosion of a shell in the "French soldiers' fireside" at the French front, where she was engaged as a canteen worker for the Young Men's Christian Association.

### BAKER GOING TO ITALY.

Ambassador Page Goes To Paris To Meet Him.

Rome.—Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, has left Rome to meet Secretary of War Baker and accompany him on a visit to the Italian front.

### FARMERS MUST SELL WHEAT.

National Food Administration Sets May 1 And 15 As Dates.

Washington.—Following charges that German farmers in this country are holding wheat, the Food Administration set May 1 and 15 as the dates upon which residue wheat should be marketed. Southern and Middle States farmers are urged to sell all wheat aside from seed requirements by May 1 and Northern States farmers by May 15.

## HUNS MAKE RED CROSS A TARGET

The Startling Confession of a German Officer.

### INSIGNIA NOW ABANDONED

American Doctors And Stretcherbearers No Longer Wear White Armband And Red Cross.

Washington.—American doctors and stretcherbearers working under fire on the American sector no longer wear the white armband and red cross, for years the international insignia for Army Medical Corps, according to advices received by Medical Corps officers here.

The General Staff of the German Army estimates the death of one American doctor equals the loss of 500 American soldiers and that one stretcherbearer is worth 16 infantrymen. German snaphshooters have been decorated for hitting the non-combatants engaged in aiding the wounded and as a result the men of the hospital units have ceased to wear distinguishing insignia.

The confession of a German officer led to the information that the medical men of the American forces have been marked for death by the Prussians. The officer was picked up in No Man's Land after the repulse of a raiding party he had led. His right leg had been shattered and at the dressing station small hope was held out that the limb could be saved. At the base hospital a delicate operation by an American surgeon made amputation of the limb unnecessary.

The German officer, several days after the operation, asked the privilege of talking alone with the American surgeon. His request was granted and he warned his benefactor never to wear any insignia of his corps when on duty within range of the German lines.

The surgeon reported the facts to his commander and instructions were issued to the men who were serving behind the American and French lines. For a time doubt was expressed that the Germans were deliberately waging war against the men of the Medical Corps, but statements of German riflemen brought out the fact that some of their fellows had been decorated for wounding stretcherbearers, although the true reason for the decoration was not officially recognized by officers presenting the decorations.

### JERSEY CITY IS SHAKEN.

Explosions Followed By Fire Destroy Big Warehouse.

New York.—Fire following a series of unexplained explosions destroyed the six-story building of the Jarvis Warehouse Company, Inc., near the Erie Railroad terminal in Jersey City and badly damaged the Erie repair shops. The material damage was estimated by Jersey City police and fire companies at close to \$1,500,000. The goods stored in the warehouse, said to have included a quantity of chemicals, were a total loss.

The cause of the explosions has not been determined, although a rigid investigation was begun at once by Federal, State and city authorities. The first of the terrific detonations, which occurred shortly after 3 o'clock, shook windows in downtown Manhattan and caused considerable alarm. Visions of another Black Tom disaster or a bombardment by the Germans were in many minds. Burning cinders, which arose in the heavy cloud of black smoke, were carried by the wind across the North River and fell along the waterfront.

### U. S. GETS 12 JAP SHIPS.

100,000 Tons Added To Our Merchant Fleet.

Washington.—Under the agreement between the United States and Japanese shipbuilders, 12 big steamers of about 100,000 tons deadweight capacity soon will be brought under the American flag in return for supplies of steel. In formally announcing the agreement, the War Trade Board let it be known that through negotiations now in progress it hopes to have Japanese builders turn out 200,000 tons of new construction with steel furnished by the United States.

### LEVER PREDICTS BREAD CARDS.

Says Congress Does Not Appreciate The Wheat Shortage.

Washington.—Representative Lever, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, predicted in the House that "we are not many months away from bread cards in this country." He was urging passage of a bill providing that the Government may loan money to farmers to purchase seed grain and just had stated that most members of the House did not appreciate the seriousness of the wheat shortage.

### SCOUT PATROL VESSEL LOST.

Converted Yacht Admiral On The Rocks Off Scituate.

Washington.—A naval patrol vessel, the Admiral, ran on the rocks off Scituate, Mass., and is a total loss. All officers and crew were saved and considerable small material was taken off. The Admiral was a converted yacht and was known in the naval service as scout patrol vessel No. 967. It formerly belonged to Gordon Dexter, of Boston.

## GERMAN LOSS PUT AT 300,000 MEN

Sending Most of Their Wounded to Belgium.

### THE COUNTER OFFENSIVE

Teutonic Forces Make Desperate Attempts To Reach The Paris-Amiens Railroad—Both Sides Claim Successes.

Washington.—A French official estimate of the German losses in the great battle on the western front puts their total casualties at between 275,000 and 300,000 men. The Germans are sending most of their wounded to Belgium, it is declared, to conceal from the German people their heavy sacrifices.

It has been possible to identify, the dispatch says, nearly 100 German divisions, more than 10 of which were twice engaged. Some of the divisions, it is declared, had to be relieved at the end of the first day after losing more than half their men.

The dispatch follows: "After an 11-day offensive, during which the Germans have recklessly pushed forward their attacking waves, one may gather a fairly accurate estimate of their losses.

"In the first place, it has been possible to identify nearly 100 of their divisions since the beginning of the offensive, more than 10 of which were twice engaged. Some divisions had to be relieved at the end of the first day, having lost more than half of their men; such was the case of the 45th and the 88th. The latter has been nearly entirely wiped out. Among those that have suffered the most are the 5th, 12th and 107th divisions as well as the 2d (Prussian Guard), the 16th, the 21st and the 26th divisions of reserves.

"In the second place, an enormous number of corpses were found on the battleground, and the prisoners on being questioned acknowledged the extent of the losses of their respective units.

"To conceal from the German people the heavy sacrifices that their offensive methods required, the Germans are sending most of their wounded to Belgium.

"It is not an exaggeration to estimate the total of their losses at between 275,000 to 300,000 men."

### Both Sides Are Digging In.

Washington.—Both sides are "digging in" between Montdidier and Noyon, General Pershing reported to the War Department.

The report from General Pershing read: "Summary of the battle along the British and French front:

"No new attacks launched by the Germans north of the Somme. South of the Somme and on the front from Marcelcave to Montdidier the Germans made heavy attacks. Between Montdidier and Noyon both sides digging in. The battleline on the evening of March 31 was as follows:

"Hamel, Marcelcave, Aubercourt, Hangard, Demuin, Moreuil, Mailly, Ranval, Souvellerin, Gravignes, Cantigny, Fontaine Mesnil, Lamonselle, Ayencourt, Rollot, Orville, Biermont, Roye, Plessier, Passel and along the Oise, Barisis."

### Germans Aiming At Paris-Amiens Rd.

While the advance of the German armies in Picardy has come almost to a halt, there has been savage fighting on the extreme western edge of the battle zone. Encounters in which large forces have been engaged have occurred north of Moreuil, but there seems to be no decided advantage gained by the Teutonic invaders. They claim to have taken heights and to have carried word in advance of their line near Moreuil, but the British say that they have driven back the enemy from positions they have occupied elsewhere in this sector.

The French lines farther south have stood firm against savage assaults, especially in the region of Montdidier and eastward of that place, along the part of the line which was subjected to a terrific strain for two days late last week.

### TO PROBE ARMY-CHAIR JOBS.

Senate To Look Into Noncombatant Appointments.

Washington.—Following recent criticism of assignment of large numbers of army officers, including young men of draft age, to noncombatant work in Washington, the Senate passed a resolution by Senator Thomas, of Colorado, asking the War Department to give the Senate the number of staff officers stationed in the District of Columbia.

### PRIMATE VISITS WILSON.

Archbishop Of York Received At White House.

Washington.—The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, archbishop of York and primate of England, called on President Wilson Monday.

### AVIATOR KILLED.

Lieut. Jackson Loses Control Of Machine And Drops 1,500 Feet.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Second Lieutenant Byron Jackson, Jr., of the American Aviation Service, was instantly killed at Call Field when the machine in which he was flying crashed to earth out of control from a distance of 1,500 feet. A cadet who was with Lieutenant Jackson was slightly injured. Lieutenant Jackson's home was in San Francisco.

## Clothes Economy Fashion's Problem

New York.—Women are of many minds concerning clothes. Some insist that they will have everything made in the house, giving the seamstresses a chance to live; that they will study the best fashions for inspirational work in their own sewing rooms.

Others insist that they will spend this spring altering clothes that are almost as good as new, while others say that it is patriotic to spend.

It is quite well, observes a prominent fashion writer, that there are segments of differing thought. The content is so full of women that they can group themselves into thousands of units, each with but a single purpose, and everybody will be benefited.

Every woman does not see economy in the same way. It would be foolish therefore, to preach the same sermon to the mass. There is no doubt that several thousands of women are debating, with intelligence and with a stimulating effort at sacrifice, this question of spring costumery; but, as far as the prophet can see into the future, business will not suffer by this discussion.

### Skirts Very Narrow.

Skirts, for instance: The slightest flare at any seam makes even a conservative woman wearing such a garment wish she had stayed at home or remodeled her gown before she went



Surplice bodice for evening. It belongs to an oriental gown, which has a neck caught at one side and embroidered in gold. The satin skirt is edged with monkey-fur fringe. The scarf is of currant-colored tulle.

Fortunately, the alteration from a wide to a narrow silhouette is mastered even by those who do not claim to be experts. The seams of a tailored skirt, for instance, are merely ripped upward from the bottom and straightened in as a continuation of the skirt line from the hips.

The hem of frocks cannot be handled in so simple a way; but, fortunately for the economical woman, or the one whose patriotism has made her think that she should be economical in this question of apparel, the French have handed us out in a generous manner two of three very clever tricks that will turn the old into the new.

One of them is the holding in of a slightly full skirt by a loose hand be-

### BEAUTY OF ORGANDIE BLOUSE

Garment Is Usually Trimmed With Picoté Ruffles of Self Material, Finished with Touch of Ribbon.

The organdie blouses of the smock variety are lovely enough to have stepped from the porticoes and leafy verandas of a Southern home. They are feminine, indeed, as Dickens' heroines, and perhaps a little bit less firm. As a rule they are trimmed with picoté ruffles of self material and are finished with a touch of ribbon. Among those noted recently was one in a peach shade of organdie with a rolling collar of the same material bordered by picoté ruffles, tiny, and perhaps six in number. The sleeves, which were rather tight, terminated in a bell-shaped cuff, also bordered by the picoté ruffles, and at the top of these cuffs fluttered a bit of narrow grosgrain ribbon in French blue, a note repeated in the tie of the collar.

Another organdie blouse comes in delicate blue and here the picoté ruffles offer an opportunity for color. These are of orchid, which deepens in

### Knickerbocks in Neckwear.

There is so much attractive new neckwear that it is really difficult to pin oneself down to a reasonable choice. Of course, it is not all tempting. And the choice must be made with care that the neckwear is becoming.

One of the newest things, perhaps, is the stock and roll don—that is, some sort of stock collar with frilled fabric attached, that suggests the old-fashioned man's ruffled shirt. There are some times wrist rills to go with these sets.

One of the new collars consists of a stock of black satin, unrelieved by any white, to which is attached a big jabot of fine-meshed cream-colored net, edged with lace. The effect is decidedly smart, although the absence of any white in the stock might not be well borne by some faces.

Another unusual use of black in collars is to be found in a ruffled collar that opens in front with the usual V-line, and is made of white organdie edged with narrow black lace. Doubtless black lace as a trimming to white organdie will be seen again and again

low the knees, finishing in a bow at the side.

Another trick is the gathering in of the fullness at the side of a skirt to a straight, embroidered band, which is strongly reminiscent of the first hobble skirts.

The women in the sewing room find delight in the fact that fullness is not taboo. She realizes that she can have whatever material she desires in a skirt if it does not flare away from the hips or the knees.

What the French call the "jupe tonneau" has a certain popularity, and the woman who owns a skirt of this kind (with its panner effect at the sides, achieved through umbrella folds, and its close, narrow hem) may leave it as it is. It satisfies the appetite of fashion today.

The advent of the short sleeve in frocks, blouses, jackets and even top coats is startling to the American mind. We invented the elbow sleeve and forced it upon Paris. The word "invent" is, of course, a bad one to use in fashions, because everything has been, and therefore, everything is merely "revived."

When the elbow sleeve was considered by Paris as an American fashion projected through the demand for convenience, it was looked upon by the ultra-smart French designer as part and parcel of that work-a-day costumery which the Americans demanded and with which the European elegant would have nothing to do. We were called a working people.

After a while Europe as well as America adopted the short sleeve, and those in this country who were fastidious began to side with the French in their belief that the fashion was in elegant. For three years we witnessed streets filled with girls who wore elbow sleeves in separate white blouses, with Dutch necks, no collars, no gloves, and separate skirts. That was an ugly day in costumery. Let us hope that it will not be revived, although there is every evidence that the seeds of this evil have already been sown.

But these short sleeves, which were worn in the Directoire with every kind of gown and which were practically covered by rare old cashmere shawls, are not the only short ones that this spring has produced. We are evidently in for a reign of abbreviated arm coverings, inspiration for which has been gotten from all the centuries.

### The Surplice Movement Wins.

Another change in the direction of fabrics across the body has been made by the French, and to follow it will require ingenious alterations on the part of the American woman. Evidently there is an idea that the fewer the buttons the better the frock. We have gone back to the time when strings held fabrics together and the cloth was cut in such a way that it remained where it was placed on the body.

Possibly it would be more comprehensive to put the whole thing into the statement that the more we are wrapped across the body the better dressed we are today.

This movement of fabric finds its most commonplace exploitation in the surplice bodice or jacket. Afternoon gowns and the most elaborate evening frocks have bodices that are merely elongated scarfs with armholes. They wrap around the figure at the waistline and the back, front or sides.

Separate surplice bodices are not considered too ignoble to be attached to a brilliant evening skirt. When the latter is of diaphanous and frivolous fabric the bodice may be of satin, brocade or tissue, and when it finishes its bias movement about the figure it is held at the side with a great gold rose. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

### Buttoned Gaiters.

It is lucky for the shoe dealers that buttoned gaiters have been established, for pretty pumps go right on being popular and left-over summer pumps do not go back into the stockroom to make way for boots and shoes of more traditional winter type. Women love the gaiter and pump combination, for not only are the slim, dainty pumps most becoming to the feet, but it is easy to slip off the buttoned gaiter when one comes indoors, leaving the foot comfortably and appropriately clothed in a high-heeled pump.

### Novelties in Gloves.

Some recently arrived gloves from Paris are of gray suede with platings of white suede and embroidery in mauve and white. Another pair is of white glaze kid with purple embroidery on the backs and a turned down purple velvet cuff reaching almost to the fingers. Even more lively are tan suede gloves with embroidery and plating in red.

In smart neckwear in the coming spring.

### Lace Veil Attached.

One of the striking French hats recently shown is made all of black. There is a floating lace veil sewed securely to the hat, yet with all the seeming nonchalance of a veil carelessly donned. Perhaps it might be compared with a Spanish mantilla in grace and line that it assumes, but not the mantilla as worn by the Spanish peasant, but as adapted and personalized by the Empress Eugenie 50 years and more ago.

### Yellow Blouse Popular.

Yellow is one of the favorite colors of the season in the blouse line, and if becoming it is rather distinguished and not so monotonous as pink or blue, which have been favorite from time immemorial.

Fur was never so popular as it is this season, for we have fur on everything, even on the wrists of short gloves.

## CHANGE IN THE FARMER'S LIFE

"Making a Living" Idea Has Developed Into a "Money Making Fact."

A few years ago—and not so many at that—most farmers were satisfied if they saw ahead of them the opportunity to make a fair living, a reasonable competence in their failing years, and an assurance of an existence for their families. They worked hard, and filled their acres with this end in view. Honest struggle, earnest effort and a true conception of upright manhood, together with the increasing knowledge that upon the fruits of their endeavor rested the structure of the world, whose people had to be fed and maintained. Economy in method, improved conditions of working, have added to the farmer's possibilities, and today instead of being a plodder for an existence, which his early training had bred into him, he has become the bulwark of the nation, and, as such, has become elevated to a position where his word and his work are recognized as the factors it was always intended they should be. He is now the man of business—of big business. He has forced an appreciation of his work, and the true value has been placed upon it. The big men of the country today are the farmers, who, with business acumen and foresight, are able to tell you—from their books—what it costs to produce a bushel of wheat or a pound of wool.

All of which is intended to prove that farming is a business, as much as banking or selling a suit of clothes. It is an industrial business, with more certain profits than accompany any other line of trade. It is a manufacturing enterprise, devoid of any of the dangers that the frills of fashion's follies and desires force upon ordinary pursuits. Food is something that all must have and the farmer produces it. The cheaper it can be produced the less will be the cost to the consumer. And this is one of the chief thoughts of the farmer. Within the memory of the ten-year-old boy there have been improvements in machinery, changes in methods, scientific discoveries of chemicals as adapted to agriculture, all of which have lessened cost of production and made possible the cultivation of increased acres. In some parts these things have brought about more intensified agriculture, growing heavier crops on less acres. Improved machinery and demand for greater production have led another class in search of larger areas, where their ability may cope with the growing of a greater number of bushels. That is one of the reasons why Western Canada lands have recently come into such demand. These, at from twenty to thirty dollars an acre, and producing the prodigious crops that are claimed for them, have attracted thousands of American settlers, while other thousands have gone out into the lands in the Western states. But, as to the Canada lands, there is this to say of them, today they are cheap, and if they will yield sufficient in one year to pay the cost of the entire purchase, why should not there be a demand. The country is well settled, and settlement is increasing. As evidence of the growth of the three Western Provinces into whose territories the Canadian Government invites settlers, recent reports show the following increases from 1912 to 1917 inclusive:

Value of Field Crops  
1913 1917  
Manitoba ... \$4,557,000 \$137,470,500  
Saskatchewan 129,376,000 349,488,200  
Alberta ... 46,712,000 176,965,800



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### BIG HUN DRIVE HALTED

THE latest crisis on the western front in France seems to be past. French and British valor have again halted the bloody, boasting Huns.

True, the barbarians have again overrun some 750 square miles of suffering France and a score of big towns and villages have fallen a prey to the brutal German soldiery. But they have dearly bought the territory they will occupy only for a season, for their losses are placed at 350,000 to 525,000!

This murderous failure is but a repetition of a similar one two years ago, when the Kaiser's precious young hopeful, the Crown Prince, eager to win his war spurs though it cost an ocean of German blood, in a five-months-long folly immolated 500,000 German soldiers in a vain attempt to take that glorious pile of French rocks famous forever now as Verdun. A ruined fortress of no military value whatever, merely a heap of sacred, historic debris which French pride swore no vandal Hun's foot should ever pollute!

Thus again in Picardy, on the soil of France, is another world-devastating barbarian invasion stayed—the sixth, counting the earlier ones at Chalons in 461 when the Franks and Burgundians halted the Huns, and at Tours in 732 when the French general Charles Martel routed the Moslems.

Although the danger is by no means quite over—for the Germans are within 12 miles of the vital railway center at Amiens, the key to the whole whole transportation system of the Allies—the Hun invaders are once more “digging in”—a confession that for the present at least, they have failed.

Then it would seem that a merciful Providence has raised up a Moses who shall lead the Allied hosts on to final victory. The greatest figure among many illustrious warriors in the war has at last been recognized in the person of General Ferdinand Foch, said to be the most brilliant strategist since Napoleon, and to whose genius for war maneuvers the previous three great victories at Nancy, the Marne, and Ypres were due.

The insistent demands of the French, seconded by the wisest English generals, and later championed by our own military men, that a single leader be chosen for the Allied forces, has at last, after three costly years of divided efforts, been granted, and this great Frenchman, Foch, been given the high honor of Commander-in-chief of the armies of France, England and America.

General Pershing with equal modesty and wisdom has offered his American troops for immediate service on the hard-pressed Allied front.

These Allied hosts will now have to hold the Huns at bay until America can raise, equip and train three or five million more men, when Foch will speak the three magic words which will close the World's most awful War,—"On to Berlin!" For the Allies' terms of peace must be dictated in the Kaiser's Capital.

But alas for the lack of wisdom which for three years in the face of the plainest warnings of imminent danger, refused to lift a finger to put our country in a position to defend herself! For this wretched, needless blunder will cost our land billions of money, and tens of thousands of yet more valuable lives—a terrible, double loss of the Nation's blood and treasure that would have been spared, had the Administration heeded the repeated protests of many leading patriots like Roosevelt, Gen. Wood, Gardiner and others.

But in two years more, America, (already, perhaps, one half awake to her terrible danger) will be able, by working day and night, every man, woman and child in the land, to help, by sending to land in France the army of five millions which will give the proud, brutal Hun the

### GOD AND DEMOCRACY'S STAKE

The American people, indeed, have risked their all in this war—and it is a glorious thing to have done, for the needs and the ends amply justify it. If we are defeated it means not merely the loss of lives and treasure, but perhaps of our independence and our democracy. Yes, we may even say that if, with us, the allies are beaten and a peace dictated from Berlin shall result, it will set civilization back from three to five centuries, says the Living Church. Free democracy would, even so, sometime live again, but many generations would probably rise and fall before that would come to pass. Whatever progress we have made in solving the problem of democracy we have staked upon the outcome of the war—and wisely. With such a stake we cannot afford to lapse into hysteria. Amid all the rocking of the foundations of the world there is just one power that is absolutely stable, absolutely unshaken, absolutely certain to dominate in the final analysis, whatever be the vicissitudes that may come to pass. And that power is—Almighty God.

It is not only your wish and your privilege, but your duty as well to make the best possible use of your natural endowments and occult powers for your betterment, your upliftment, your enrichment in “body, mind and estate,” says Nautilus. The plea that has often been put forth by the old thought that it may not be God's will that you should prosper in any but spiritual ways is nullified by the declaration of the Master's that “It is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom”—unto which all else is to be added—and that God is “more willing to give good gifts to his children than they are to receive them.” Being a part of God as the wave is a part of the sea, and therefore with the same quality creativeness and the same material from which to create, you have “in the house” the stuff from which to build a life and a living and the same tool with which to manipulate it as is used by God himself: Thought.

### SOMETHING MORE

Your Savings Account is worth something more than your book shows in figures and that “something more” increases with every added dollar. The knowledge that your Bank account is your friend every ready to respond to your call, is worth many times the cost of gaining that friend if illness, accident or other misfortune overtakes you. One can regard the future with much more competency when he has a growing bank account. Call and let us talk over with you.

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**Pure Bred and Grade Guernseys**  
Having a surplus of young stock, I will dispose of a number of young Guernseys, both male and female, some registered, some grades. These are all sired by Wilson's Dick or Clearly King. Both these bulls are half-brothers to Anton May King who was recently sold by the Delaware College Experiment Station for \$7,000. This is an elegant chance to get some good blood in your herds at moderate prices.  
FRED BRADY.

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I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT MY STABLES IN GALENA, MD.,  
**Friday, April 12, 1918**  
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**50 TO 75 HEAD GOOD CATTLE**  
of most all kinds and descriptions. Few good fresh cows. This is the time to buy cattle to put in your meadows, as they will soon come higher.  
150 to 200 Shoats and Pigs. 30 to 40 Horses and Mules. Most all will be common stock, and no doubt some will sell cheap. Four Pair Good Mules, Two Odd Mules. Lot of Harness. Brides, Collars, Carriages will be sent here on commission.  
Will sell rain or shine,  
TERMS CASH.  
S. G. CALDWELL.  
My next sale will be April 26.

### Wanted

Farms and Property wanted in every state and every County to sell on one per cent commission. If you want to sell write to day how we sell property in your section and you pay the Commission after sale is completed.  
Farms for sale in every state.  
Mass. Farm and Poultry Journal  
212 Lewis Street,  
LYNN, MASS.

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### NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF—

### Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at  
Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City  
August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29  
October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.  
Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood  
September 10th, 24th, November 10, 24th.  
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.  
AT HOME ALL THE TIME  
Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.  
Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:  
SECTION 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid

**J. C. STUCKERT**  
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

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Besides—they cost a great deal less—and remember there is no expense for putting them on.  
The Half-Sole-Tires are guaranteed to run  
**3,500 MILES**  
**B. F. Gallagher**  
Middletown, Del.  
agent for the International Rubber Co. will be glad to receive orders from automobile owners.

**Good Drugs and Toilet Articles**  
It has been the rule of our Pharmacy to handle only the very best goods, both in the drug and toilet line, and anything bought of us you may rest assured is of the highest quality. Our good names depends upon the quality of what we sell, and we mean to maintain our reputation as long as we are in business.  
**MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.**  
Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager  
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Every boy likes to work around machinery but no boy likes to curdy off horses. Many boys have tired of farm work because of the never ending chores. By using a farm tractor many these chores will be eliminated. The best way to keep a boy on the farm is to make farm work interesting and motorizing your farm work will do it.  
Investigate tractor farming at once for there is certain to be a tractor shortage and buying at once is the only sure way to get your tractor in plenty of time to get started on your spring drive for bigger crops.  
There's a size Avery Kerosene Tractor for every size farm. They make tractor farming a success on farms from ten acres in size up.  
Come in and look over the sample Avery Tractors we have on hand and we will gladly explain their many exclusive points to you.  
**The Shannahan & Wrightson Hardware Company**  
Distributors of Avery Machinery  
Easton, Maryland  
**TRACTORS AND PLOWS**  
**EVERY**  
PEORIA, ILL.  
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On or about April 1st, I will open an automobile repair shop in rear of the property now occupied by Mr. John L. Maul, on East Main street. I will gladly give estimates on all kind of repair work and guarantee to give the best of service. A share of your patronage is solicited.  
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Oxford Shoes for men \$3.00 to \$7.00  
Work Shoes for men, \$2.50 to \$5.50  
High top Shoes for women, \$3.50 to \$7.00  
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Each of the above lines represent ABSOLUTELY the BEST in their line. If there were any better we would have them  
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**COME IN** and see what we, our goods and our unequalled values, can do for you  
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**“Now He Will Want To Stay With Us”**  
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**TRACTORS AND PLOWS**  
**EVERY**  
PEORIA, ILL.  
**NEW REPAIR SHOP**  
On or about April 1st, I will open an automobile repair shop in rear of the property now occupied by Mr. John L. Maul, on East Main street. I will gladly give estimates on all kind of repair work and guarantee to give the best of service. A share of your patronage is solicited.  
**GUY STOFFER**



## SHERIFF'S SALES

**SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF** a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

**ON SATURDAY**

**THE 20TH DAY OF APRIL, 1918,**

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL that certain three storied Brick messuage and lot of land situate lying and being in the City of Wilmington aforesaid and bounded and described as follows to-wit: BEGINNING and bounded southwardly by eighth (former Kent) Street eastwardly by Market Street westwardly by Shipley Street and extending up Market and Shipley Street about eighty-seven feet to a line (of late of Joshua Wallaston's) land be the contents thereof more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry T. Bush, Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a. of George W. Bush, deceased late of the City of Wilmington, Delaware, Surviving Trustee, Mortgagor, Walter T. Bush, eldest male heir of said George W. Bush, deceased, Surviving Trustee, Mortgagor and the Wilmington Institute, a corporation of the State of Delaware, t. t., and to be sold by

**THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,**

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,

March 28th, 1918.

**SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF** a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

**ON SATURDAY**

**THE 20TH DAY OF APRIL, 1918,**

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL that certain lot or piece of land, situate in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING at the intersection formed by the northern side of Fifth Street and the easterly side of Washington Street, thence along Washington Street north thirty-two degrees, east sixty-one feet to a three feet wide alley leading into Washington Street, thence along the southerly side of said alley south fifty-eight degrees, east sixteen feet to a stake, thence south thirty-two degrees, east parallel with Washington Street sixty-one feet to the northerly side of Fifth Street, and thence therewith north fifty-eight degrees west sixteen feet to the place of Beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may. With the free uninterrupted use and privilege of the above mentioned alley in common with others entitled.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John J. Slater and Jennie Slater his wife, Mortgagor, and to be sold by

**THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,**

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,

March 28th, 1918.

**Cattle Pasture**

Best cattle pasture in the state, Long Island farm on Delaware river plenty of water, grass and shade, one dollar a head per month.

**J. F. FOX,**

Odessa, Del.

**NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS**

—OF—

**St. Georges Hundred**

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

**R. S. Carpenter's Store, Port Penn**

**TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1918**

From 9 to 11 A. M.

**TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN**

**EVERY SATURDAY,**

**DURING APRIL 1918**

From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Office of Lee Sparks, Odessa, Del.

**FRIDAY, APRIL 26th, 1918**

From 2 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 20, TITLE 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 2.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be no abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

**T. EDGAR CLAYTON,**

Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

**NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS**

—OF—

**Blackbird Hundred**

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

**AT FLEMING'S LANDING,**

**MONDAY, APRIL 22th, 1918**

From 1 to 4 P. M.

**AT BLACKBIRD,**

**SATURDAY, APRIL 27th, 1918**

From 1 to 4 P. M.

**RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS**

**FRIDAY, APRIL 26th, 1918**

From 1 to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 2.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be no abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

**JOHN BEITH,**

Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

## SHERIFF'S SALE

**SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF** a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the premises known as The Cedars situate in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, State of Delaware.

**ON WEDNESDAY**

**THE 17TH DAY OF APRIL, 1918,**

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL those lots or pieces of land situate in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County and State of Delaware, being lots Nos. 117 and 118 on the plot of "The Cedars Land Improvement Company," as recorded in the Recorder's office at Wilmington, County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to-wit:

BEGINNING at a point, a corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Maple Avenue with the westerly side of Harrison Avenue; thence northerly along the said westerly side of Harrison Avenue one hundred and seventy feet to another point; thence southerly and parallel with the eforesaid westerly side of Harrison Avenue, one hundred and twenty-five feet to a point in the eforesaid northerly side of Maple Avenue; thence easterly along the said northerly side of Maple Avenue, one hundred and seventy feet to the place of Beginning, be the contents thereof what they may. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Ida M. Lewis, surviving Mortgagor of Ida M. Lewis and Warner S. Lewis, her husband, the said Warner S. Lewis, being now deceased and to be sold by

**THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,**

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,

March 28th, 1918.

**SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF** a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

**ON SATURDAY**

**THE 20TH DAY OF APRIL, 1918,**

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described Real Estate, viz:

ALL that certain lot or piece of land with the building thereon erected situate in the City of Wilmington aforesaid bounded and described as follows to-wit: BEGINNING on the westerly side of Pine Street at the distance of one hundred and seventy-six feet one inch southerly from the southerly side of Seventh Street thence westerly and parallel with Sixth Street eighty feet to the said westerly side of Pine Street and thence therewith southerly sixteen feet nine inches to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents thereof what it may with the privilege of the use of said alley.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry A. Gerstenberg, Administrator of Balthasar Gerstenberg, deceased mortgagor (Catharine Gerstenberg co-mortgagor being also deceased), and to be sold by

**THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,**

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,

March 28th, 1918.

**NOTICE!**

**NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SS:**

**THE STATE OF DELAWARE,**

**TO THE SHERIFF OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, GREETING:**

WHEREAS, Gertrude M. Shockley, by her Petition to the Judges of our Superior Court, filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court in and for New Castle County, for the cause of complaint therein alleged, has made application to our said Judges that a decree may be pronounced dissolving the marriage existing between the Petitioner and Albert Shockley.

WE THEREFORE, COMMAND YOU, as you were heretofore commanded, that you summon Albert Shockley that he be and appear before the Judges of our said Court at the next term thereof to be held at Wilmington, on Monday, the sixth day of May next to answer the allegations of the said petitioner, Gertrude M. Shockley according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and also to do and receive what the Court shall then and there consider concerning him in this behalf as to the Court shall seem meet and consistent with the provisions of the said Act of Assembly.

**THIS WRIT.**

**WITNESS,** the Honorable James Pennewill, at Wilmington, the fourth day of March, A. D. nineteen hundred and eighteen.

**ISSUED** Mar. 26, 1918.

**JOSEPH WIGGLESWORTH,**

Prothonotary.

**HOTEL CHANNELL**

Illinois and Pacific Aves.

Atlantic City, N. J.

is situated in the heart of the most fashionable part of Atlantic City. It is centrally located and is midway between all stations and within a stone throw of the largest concrete 17 story resort hotel in the world.

Reasonable Rates. Open surrounding. Rates 200 up.

Hotel Channell has a Beach Front View, with a capacity of 250. Steam heat, running water, and private baths.

The hotel has undergone extensive repairs and renovation during the past winter with more private baths and running water. It is one of the best modern Price Family Hotels in the City noted for its excellent table and best of service. American and European.

Doors and windows screened in summer. Bathing allowed from the hotel. Write for booklet to get terms for this season. Yours Respectfully,

**A. C. CHANNELL,**

Owner and Prop.

**Hackett's Gape Cure**

Kill the Worm as well as the Germ. Makes Poultry raising Both Profitable and Pleasant.

Your money returned if not satisfied. It is almost infallible.

**HACKETT'S GAPE CURE, 35c.,** postpaid.

**HACKETT'S LOUSE POWDER, 35c.,** postpaid.

**HACKETT'S GAPE CURE CO.,**

Hillsboro, Md.

## PAID LOCAL ADS.

**FOR SALE—Wagons and dearborns.**  
J. C. GREEN.

Indian Runner Duck Eggs for sale.

J. C. GREEN, Jr.

**WANTED—White nurse girl,** to care for two children, ages 7 and 10. Good home for right party.

Address.

P. O. Box 314

Middletown, Del.

**FOR SALE—Maine Grown Irish Cobs-**

bler Seed Potatoes.

Phone 48.

**FOR SALE—White Wyandottis Fine**

Birds, Fine Layers \$1.50 for 13 eggs.

Will book your order now to fill in future.

**MRS. ALICE OUTTEN**

Townsend Del.

**WOOD FOR SALE—Cut in stove**

lengths, and ready to burn. \$4.00 per two-horse load. Apply to

**H. S. BRADY,**

Mt. Pleasant, Del.

Phone 62K11.

**We pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE**

for HEAT and CORN on order, loaded on rail and water at ANY POINT.

Phone 5 and 41.

**JESSE L. SHEPHERD.**

**BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP**

Why use ordinary cough remedies,

when BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

has been used so successfully for fifty-

two years in all parts of the country for

coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the

throat, especially lung troubles. It

gives the patient a good night's rest,

free from coughing, with easy expecto-

ration in the morning, gives nature a

chance to soothe the inflamed parts,

throw off the disease, helping the pa-

tient to regain his health. Sold by

**MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO. INC.**

**Wall Paper**

We have just received

a large invoice of new

designs in Wall Paper.

The prices are very rea-

sonable.

All the left over stock

to sell at 5c to 10c single

roll. Remnants 3c to 4c

single roll.

Where Alabastine or

other Wall preparations

are used we have

Borders, and bands to

match all colors that we

sell separate.

**Peterson's Dept. Store**

**The Transcript, \$100**

**PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK**

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

**J. FRANK ELIASON, President**

**L. SCOTT TOWNSEND, Vice Pres.**

**4%**

**Paid on Time Deposits, compounded semi-annually**

**Notice of 30 days required for withdrawal**

**DIRECTORS**

**J. FRANK ELIASON**

**L. SCOTT TOWNSEND**

**JEFFERSON B. FOARD**

**W. K. BETTS, Cashier**

**RICHARD T. CANN**

**D. B. MALONEY**

**EDWARD HART**

**FRANK R. POOL**

**JAMES D. DAVIS, Jr.**

**E. J. DAVIS**

**FRED BRADY**

**FRANK R. POOL, Ass't. Cashier**

**VALVE-IN-HEAD MOTOR CARS**

**BUICK AND CHEVROLET**

**NO GUESSING HERE**

You get the best When you buy a BUICK or CHEVROLET

you secure the results of those who have been making Cars since the

inception of the industry.

They know the value of proper DESIGN, OF METALS, OF MECHAN-

ICAL IDEAS, OF METHODS, OF MANUFACTURE.

They know they have built accordingly.

Let us have your order to-day for a BUICK or CHEVROLET

**SHALLCROSS' GARAGE**

**E. M. SHALLCROSS, Prop.**

Phone 110 for Demonstration.



## Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over.

Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well.

Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

**W. J. WILSON**

Middletown, Del.

**Take No Chances**

In these days of Rising Prices. Come to the Old Reliable where you know just what you are getting.

A Great Stock  
A Great Business  
Greater Possibilities  
Sales running away ahead of all previous records.

**Everything to Wear**  
**Men's and Boys**  
Suits and Top Coats  
Hats and Caps  
Shoes and Furnishings  
Custom Tailoring  
Come soon, come any time, come now

**Mullin's Home Store**  
Sixth and Market  
WILMINGTON

**International**

**Special**

**Molasses Dairy Feed**

**Doing its Bit**

Allow me to supply your Spring wants

SOLD BY  
**J. N. KIRK**  
Middletown, Del.

**Shoe Repairing**

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

**L. FROMKIN**  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

**WE ARE ALWAYS OBLIGING**

and will give you just the cut you want. There is genuine pleasure in shopping here. Our meats are all high grade, full flavored; our clerks obliging. And you get all you pay for. You may send your order or come yourself and be sure of getting the best.

**LEWIS' MEAT MARKET**  
Phone 86.

**THE WISE MAN SPENDS HIS DOUGH FOR HEAT**





## MARCH TO VICTORY

Courage is a matter of the blood. Without good red blood a man has a weak heart and poor nerves. In the spring is the best time to take stock of one's condition. If the blood is thin and watery, face pale or pimply, generally weak, tired and listless, one should take a spring tonic. One that will do a spring house-cleaning, an old-fashioned herbal remedy that was used by everybody nearly 50 years ago is still safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. It is made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Oregon Grape root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark—extracted with glycerine and made into liquid or tablets. This blood tonic was first put out by Dr. Pierce in ready-to-use form and since then has been sold by million bottles as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If druggists do not keep this in tablet form, send 60 cents for a vial to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. Kidney disease carries away a large percentage of our people. What is to be done? The answer is easy. Eat less meat, eat coarse, plain food, with plenty of vegetables, drink plenty of water between meals, and take an uric acid solvent after meals for a while, such as Anuric (double strength), obtainable at almost any drug store. It was first discovered by Dr. Pierce. Most every one troubled with uric acid finds that Anuric dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. You can obtain a trial package by sending ten cents to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y.

## Cuticura Soap Is Ideal For the Hands

Their Kind. "What do you suppose the mermaids have for pets?" "Ocean greyhounds and sea pussies, of course."

How's This? We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

His Idea. Waters—He was stranded on a hidden bar. Boozie—Pinched in a speak-easy, eh?

You never can know how superior to other preparations "On Dr. Doan's" "Dead Shot" is until you have tried it once. A single dose cures out Worms or Tapeworm. Adv.

Did you encounter a lazy man who did not attribute his trials and tribulations to bad luck?

Act well for the moment and you have done well for all time.

## Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and dizziness, almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and dizziness, almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and dizziness, almost any work makes weak kidneys worse.

A Virginia Case. Alex. Ueberger, Spiller St., Wytheville, Va., says: "I had a steady, dull ache across the small of my back. Hard work and heavy lifting brought on the trouble. The kidney secretion was 'irregular' and I had a painful, burning, and at times, the backache was so severe, I could hardly straighten. It was hard for me to get out of bed mornings. Doan's Kidney Pills strengthened my back, and regulated my kidneys, and the benefit has been permanent." Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stops Neuralgia Pains. Why suffer from excruciating neuralgia pains when an application of Yager's Liniment will give quick relief? Trial treatment is good too, for rheumatism, sciatica, headache, pain in chest, side, sprains, cuts and bruises. 25c PER BOTTLE AT ALL DEALERS. Each bottle contains more than the usual 60c bottle of liniment.

YAGER'S LINIMENT RELIEVES PAIN. GILBERT BROS. & CO., Baltimore, Md.

Mother Gray's Powders Benefit Many Children. Thousands of Mothers have found MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS an excellent remedy for children complaining of Headaches, Colds, Constipation, Feverishness, Stomach Troubles and Bowel Irregularities from which children suffer at this season. These powders are easy and pleasant to take and excellent results are accomplished by their use. Used by Mothers for 31 years. Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, THE MOTHER GRAY CO., Le Roy, N. Y.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS—take a prompt and effective remedy—one that acts quickly and contains no opiates. You can get such a remedy by asking for PISO'S

## AMERICANS ON BATTLE FRONT

France Accepts General Pershing's Offer.

### ON PLAINS OF PICARDY

Khaki-clad Americans Singing, March Through Driving Rain And Wade Through Deep Mud, In Order To Get Into Position For Great Battle.

American Army in France.—All the American troops have been turned over to the Allies for such use as they see fit to make of them. American troops may soon be fighting side by side with their British and French allies in the battle which is raging in Northern France.

It is enough to say that great activity of many sorts is in progress in the entire American zone. Miles of motor trucks loaded with ammunition have passed through the towns, some going in one direction, some in another. Through a driving rain the motor trucks plowed their way along muddy roads, the Americans singing. Many of the trucks had American flags fastened to their tailboards.

On other roads mile after mile of marching Americans splashed through the mud, which came over their ankles. The horses were steaming from the work they had to do. All the men are working as hard as possible, with the realization that they are to be of service in the common cause and used in the present conflict.

Every man is thrilled to the core by General Pershing's offer. They show the results of their training in their whole conduct, even in the salute when staff cars passed. The training is now over. The beginning of the real thing is at hand. The troops are glad to get into action, particularly in this crucial period.

News reaching here is to the effect that the French and British have definitely stopped the enemy. This is indicated even by the communique from Berlin.

The news was received with the intensest joy by the Americans, who now feel sure that they will be in the thick of it when the tables are turned on the foe.

### Baker Approves Action.

Secretary of War Baker gave newspapermen, calling on him at General Pershing's residence, the following statement:

"I am delighted over the prompt and effective action taken by General Pershing in placing all American troops at the disposal of the Allies. In the present situation, his action will meet hearty approval in the United States, where the people desire the Expeditionary Force to be of the utmost service to the common cause."

"I visited practically all the American troops in France, some of them quite recently, and had an opportunity to see the enthusiasm with which officers and men received the announcement that they may be used in the present conflict. The regiments broke spontaneously into cheer when they were apprised of it."

Secretary Baker said he did not see the American railway engineer on the British front.

### May Be Open Warfare.

The news that the German drive has been definitely stopped, which even the Berlin communique practically admits, was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the American troops, who had become somewhat pessimistic temporarily.

Everywhere it is realized that time means much more to the Allies than it does to the enemy. If worst comes to worst, many Americans otherwise regarded as unfit for the trenches because of lack of lengthy training could be thrown into the struggle, especially if the war became a campaign of movement instead of the old stationary tactics of entrenched positions. In open war the training in trench warfare would not count so heavily and the troops of lesser training might be thrown in line.

### VIENNA PAPER WARNS.

Tells Germany U. S. And Britain Can't Be Conquered.

Basel, Switzerland.—The Arbitration Zeitung of Vienna, a copy of the Thursday edition of which has been received here, sounds a note of warning to the Teutonic allies as follows:

"Do not be deceived. Germany's victories will never force the Entente to accept a peace of violence. If the Germans could take Calais and Paris, and even force France and Italy to capitulate, there will ever remain the English den in their island and America protected by the ocean. They can always continue the war by sea. The greatest victory cannot impose a peace of violence on America and England."

### MRS. MOONEY RELEASED.

Charges Of Murder In Connection With Explosion Dropped.

San Francisco.—Mrs. Rena Mooney was granted release from jail on bail of \$7,500 on each of two charges of murder against her in connection with a Preparedness Day parade bomb explosion here in 1916. Mrs. Mooney had been in jail since July 27, 1916. She was brought to trial and acquitted of one of eight charges against her.

## FARM STOCK

### CHEAPER RATIONS FOR SHEEP

Corn Stover and Oat Straw Form Important and Economical Part of Animals' Feed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Breeding ewes consume comparatively large quantities of roughage and need but little grain. Of this roughage corn stover and oat straw may well form an important and economical part, but they should be supplemented by other feeds containing more protein. Sheep will eat about 25 to 35 per cent of the total weight of the stover, leaving the stalks. Wheat straw is not so valuable for sheep feeding as oat straw, while rye straw has practically no value in sheep rations.

This type of roughage should be used as a supplement to leguminous hay, and the whole ration would be improved by the addition of a succulent feed such as well-kept silage or roots. If but little leguminous hay is available the use of some protein-rich concentrate such as meal from cottonseed, linseed, soy beans, or velvet beans will usually be economical and profitable. Cottonseed meal may well be used to balance up a ration lacking in protein either for breeding ewes or for fattening lambs or wethers. It has been fed to breeding ewes up to one-half pound per head per day without apparent injury, but four ounces a day will usually be found sufficient. Care should be taken to see that it is of good quality and free from mold.

The following rations should give good results when supplemented by



Mutton and Wool in This Flock.

whatever small quantities of grain may be necessary for the health and thrift of the flock:

- Ration 1:  
Corn stover 2 pounds (amount eaten not amount fed).  
Legume hay, 2 pounds.  
Ration 2:  
Oat straw, 2 pounds.  
Legume hay, 2 pounds.  
Ration 3:  
Oat straw or corn stover, 1 pound.  
Silage, 1/2 pound.  
Legume hay, 2 pounds.

Coffey, at the Illinois experiment station, found that when fed to yearling wethers with corn and corn silage, corn stover and oat straw gave practically the same daily gains per head. A third lot getting alfalfa as the dry roughage gained slightly more.

Satisfactory gains have never been made in fattening lambs when corn stover or oat straw has formed the sole roughage. When used with leguminous hay (or leguminous hay and silage) and the usual grain ration, the gains have been slightly smaller than those obtained when nothing but leguminous hay was used, while the cost of the ration has been considerably decreased.

### SHEEP FIT IN WITH FARMING

Produced More Economically Than Any Other Live Stock—Graze on Noxious Weeds.

Sheep, in proportion to the value of their products, are produced more economically on the farm than any other live stock; the feed and labor requirements are less. They fit in with practically every kind of farming; get much of their subsistence from forage, from grazing weeds and grass that they would not support other stock. They eat almost no feed that has a value as human food, and need less grain than other animals. They add materially to the farm revenue, but add very little, relatively, to the farm expense.

### BEST FOR BUSINESS FARMER

Fact Remains That Purebred Animal Is Best Suited for Utility Purposes on Farm.

Farmers used to think that purebred animals excelled common stock only in show qualities, and that for utility purposes they had no additional value. But it has been proved that every show point has a vital connection with utility qualities, and after all is said about the uselessness of fancy points, the folly of fine pedigrees, and the absurdity of high priced ancestors, the fact remains that the purebred animal is the common-sense animal for the business farmer.

### Killing Hogs for Meat.

Hogs can be killed for meat any time after eight weeks, but the most profitable age at which to slaughter is eight to twelve months. An animal in medium condition gaining rapidly in weight yields the best quality of pork.

### Coughs and Pneumonia.

Coughs and pneumonia from dusty beds may incidentally be prevented if house-infested beds are oiled. Breathing dust may cause death from pneumonia and certainly renders hogs less resistant to cholera.

## KIDNEY SUFFERERS HAVE FEELING OF SECURITY

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy. The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

Swamp-Root is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs. It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything. According to verified testimony it is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you will find it on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to try this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

### The Makers.

Booth Tarkington, the novelist, met in a New York book store a young lady who was buying books to send to the soldiers.

"I think I ought to send them serious, heavy books—history and so on—don't you?" she doubtfully inquired.

"Good gracious, no!" said Mr. Tarkington. "Send them novels, rousing novels, and nothing else. History? What do they want with history? Why, they're making it!"

### BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Why use ordinary cough remedies, when Boschee's German Syrup has been used so successfully for fifty-one years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis, colds settled in the throat, especially lung troubles. It gives the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning, gives nature a chance to soothe the inflamed parts, throw off the disease, helping the patient to regain his health. Made in America and sold for more than half a century.—Adv.

### Disappointed.

Sylvester, aged four, was sent to bed early as a punishment. While saying his prayers he remarked: "Oh, Lord, I have asked you to make me a good boy and you haven't done it, and I am very disappointed in you."

## FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

Why Sambo Keeps His Mule. "Why don't you get rid of that mule?"

"Well, sub, I hates to give in. If I was to trade that mule off he'd regard it as a personal victory. He's been tryin' foh de las' six weeks to git rid of me."—Everybody's Magazine.

Pimples Rashly Skins. Quickly soothed and healed by Cuticura often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c.—Adv.

You may doubt it, but he who cried "Good Will Toward Men" is still very much alive.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

Farm information is the secret of farm inspiration.

## THIN BOARDER HAS ANOTHER

Springe His Usual Conundrum, to the Delight and Bewilderment of the Prune Club.

"We've missed you for several mornings," remarked the blond typewriter to the thin boarder as he glided into the meatless-wheatless breakfast table, according to the Yonkers Statesman.

"Well, see if you can miss this one, Cutie," replied the conundrum thrower. "Why is the English general, Sir Julian Jyng, the hero of Cambrai, like Annette Kellermann, the swimmer?"

"One has made good in flights and the other in tight's," suggested the bank clerk with the red necktie.

"Back up! I said why are they alike, not why are they different," came from the thin man.

"Because they are prominent for divers reasons," ventured the school-teacher with the shell glasses.

"Won't do," answered the man who started the trouble. "Listen. Here's the answer: Because they were both made famous by the tanks."

### Island Rapidly Disintegrating.

It was on Simbowa, a little east of Java, that an explosion occurred years ago, audible for nearly 1,000 miles, and so completely burying a whole province that only 26 persons escaped in a population of 12,000.

The fine-grained dust or ashes, greenish-gray in color, of which the island is composed, is very friable, and the waves, dashing against the new obstruction in their way, have torn off the edges and considerably reduced the island's area.

The largest amount of material is gathered on one side of the crater, through which the tide of debris poured; and there a cliff, 150 feet high, fronts the sea. Inland the cliff slopes gently down until it reaches the level of the tongue of land, about a mile in length and only ten or twelve feet above high tide, which forms the rest of the island. It is a bare, dark heap of ashes, which the ocean rollers are doing their best to bury out of sight beneath the sea.

### Putting Her Foot in It.

Not long ago a miscellaneous party of visitors was being shown over a ducal palace. One of them, a stout, overdressed woman, feeling herself socially considerably above her fellow sightseers, turned to the housekeeper and said:

"And how is the duke? He wasn't very well when I saw him last?" "His grace has a slight cold," replied the housekeeper, "but otherwise is in the best of health."

After allowing the company sufficient time to recover, the lady resumed:

"And how is the dear duchess?" "The duchess, madam, has been dead these thirty years."

### Their Awful Plight.

She—And what was your most terrifying experience during your two years in the trenches?

He (grimly)—The night—

She—Yes, yes?

He—When, with the Boches only 100 yards away—

She—Go on!

He—and gas bombs raining and liquid fire coursing upon us—

She—Yes, yes!

He—When we suddenly discovered—

She—Go on!

He—That there wasn't a cigarette in our whole detachment!

### All She Could Be Sure Of.

Mr. Brown, widower, had advertised for a housekeeper. On the applicant's arrival, Mr. Brown was out and his three-year-old daughter answered the door.

"What's your papa's name?" the woman asked.

After a pause the little girl answered: "I don't know what it was before he was married, but it's Mr. Brown now."

Some people kick because they are unable to discover where the shoe pinches.

The foe is as hard to kill as an old hedge fence—but we'll get him.



Following the sun with

## WRIGLEYS

Vision for a moment, those far off ports beyond the trackless seas—

From Arctic ice, to the torrid lands beneath the Southern Cross—

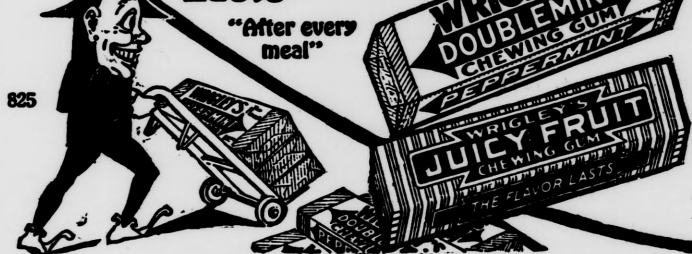
From towns tucked in the mountains, to the busy river's mouth—

WRIGLEYS is there!

There, because men find comfort and refreshment in its continued use.

Because of its benefits and because

The Flavor Lasts "After every meal"



## Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

After a man has acquired a certain amount of wisdom he would rather add to it than display his meager hoard.

Their Idea. "What is the principle of repeating rifles?" "I suppose it is to make every shot tell on the enemy."

## Swift & Company's 1918 Year Book

shows that Swift & Company sells the meat from a steer for less money than the live steer cost!

Proceeds from the sale of the hide, fat, and other by-products covered all expense of dressing, refrigeration, freight, selling expense and the profit of \$1.29 per steer as shown by Swift & Company's 1917 figures as follows:

Average price paid for live cattle per steer	\$84.45
Average price received for meat	68.97
Average price received for by-products	24.09
Total received	93.06
This leaves for expenses and profit	8.61
Of which the profit per steer was	1.29

There are many other interesting and instructive facts and figures in the Year Book.

We want to send our 1918 Year Book, to anyone, anywhere — free for the asking. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



TO OUR PATRONS  
AND THE PUBLIC OF  
MIDDLETOWN  
AND VICINITY

Although foreign born, free America has so hospitably welcomed and blest us, that we are proud to claim her as our Country and gratefully to pay her our allegiance and affection

We are gladly doing our best to serve her and help win her War for Freedom, sending both our sons and our money. While our own business is to us of the highest importance, our Country's business is still more important. Therefore we esteem it a privilege to devote this full page advertisement to the Great Cause of the 3d Issue of America's Liberty Bonds.

### WHICH?

Loan Uncle Sam part of your money now, with interest; or, hand it all over later to the Kaiser! You

### MUST

do one or the other.

### BLOOD

And

### MONEY

Must win this War for Freedom—Your Freedom!

Your brave Boys over there are giving their life blood. Will you refuse to Lend a little of Your Money?

Those Heroes, fighting to protect YOUR property YOUR Homes, YOUR Lives, are giving their all—their very lives! You are only LENDING your Money to protect those Liberties.

If you have not already subscribed, we will be glad to receive your subscriptions CALL PHONE 117. You can Buy Bonds as low as \$50, and pay for them by instalments. Patriots all over the land are denying themselves many things to be able to help their Country. Will you not also gladly do so?

Then

DARE

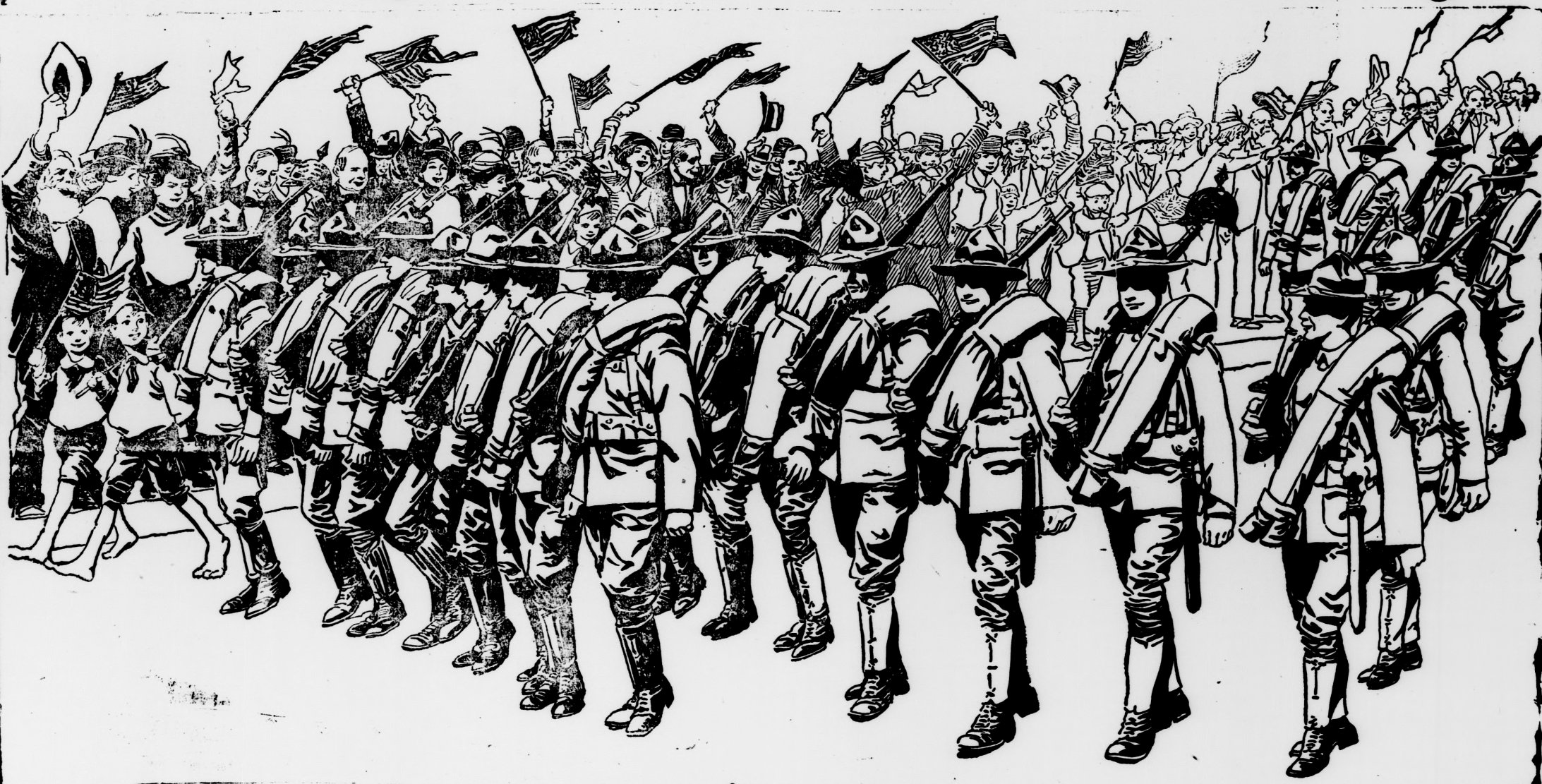
ANYONE

refuse who by any means can

BUY A

LIBERTY  
BOND!

# Will You HELP Bring Back The Boys of This Community?



Our boys, the boys from this town and this county and this state, are fighting the Huns. They are in the trenches in France, they are sailing the U-boat-infested seas, they are going "over the top" in the face of German cannon and machine gun fire.

Many, many more of our boys are now training and will soon be in France, and more are yet to be called.

And, remember, these are our boys; those who are near and dear to us. They are doing their ALL. They are giving their ALL. They are prepared to make the extreme sacrifice that our homes, our town, our nation, may escape the ravages of the Hun.

We want them—one and all—to come back to us—

## Will You Help to Bring Them Back?

Will you help to provide them with the things they need, with clothes and food and munitions, that they may complete as quickly as possible the terrible task assigned to them?

Will you support our boys while they are fighting for us, fighting the German autocracy that seeks to destroy our ideals of liberty and justice?

Compared to their heroic sacrifice our part is but small—that of providing the funds to keep them equipped; to build and man the ships that will transport their food, their clothes, their guns and their ammunition, and to pay for these things.

Yes, we, the people of this community, will support our boys.

We will do it by buying bonds of the Third Liberty Loan; by buying all these bonds we can; by making such sacrifices as are necessary to do this. That will be our support for Our Boys.

*This Space Paid For and Contributed By*

**FOGEL & BURSTAN**

YOU MUST EITHER

**LOAN TO UNCLE SAM**

—OR—

**GIVE TO THE KAISER**